

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

ECONOMY AS A FINE ART.

(9th October.)

The report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed to cut down superfluous expenditure in the various Government departments, and to adopt a policy of excision in the interests of economy that would make a miser look like a philanthropist, is not likely to disturb the sleep of those who dream under eiderdown quilts. There has been no attempt made to lop off the Turks' heads of waste or extravagance; it is the tails that have had to go. And it could not very well have been otherwise, with three high Government officials forming the majority of the Committee. Each of these officials had at one time or another occupied most of the chief posts which would naturally come under their supervision, and as man is but human, they remembered the happy days spent in these departments and wished luck to their successors. Why act the dog-in-the-manger, thought they, and utterly spoil a present appointment? We do not suggest that such ideas took actual shape in their minds—but they may have been there in a sub-conscious form. As for the unofficial member, Mr. Murray Stewart, we do not suppose that he would claim to be an expert in the art of cheese-paring. His experience in the Civil Hospital, that is to be a shelter only intended for the wealthy and strong. The cost of treatment has been raised, all medical comforts have to be paid for, the allowances for light, coal, provisions for patients, etc have been cut down to the vanishing point, and it would not be astonishing to learn that \$5 a day patients must provide their own medicated atmosphere. We refuse to touch on the Sanitary Department reductions, simply because life is too short to worry. As we have already noted the schools will have to do their best with a minimum of books while the scholars will have to sit on each other's knees. There are other points with regard to the suggested retrenchment in the Education Department which we will not dwell upon at present, but keep for another occasion when the question at a whole comes up for consideration. And now we have given a slight idea of the Retrenchment Committee's report. Can it be said that it is a business-like document; is it the sort of scheme that a committee of master-of-fact men of the world bent on evading the bankruptcy court would have drawn up? We think not, but then it is a report, and that is all the Committee was asked to submit.

WHERE THE BOYCOTT IS A NOVELTY.

There seems to be no doubt that a certain class of the Chinese inhabitants of Kowloon are determined to carry their plan of boycotting British vessels in retaliation for the alleged fatal assault on a Chinaman committed by a British police officer into full effect. They have been warned by the local authorities to desist, they have been ordered to act in a rational manner and they have been prohibited from circulating placards inciting the people to support the boycott movement. But although the work of the unhappy juniors who are sacrificed in order that the "higher-ups" may not be disturbed. There are several reductions which are clamant in their call for attention. It is proposed to make an immediate saving of \$1,974 by the abolition of allowances for extra work performed by officers who have been appointed to the Post Office since 1st June last. How many officers have become postal servants during the last three months? A matter of nearly \$2,000 is not a fleabite, and if the reduction only concerns the newcomers what sum falls to be shared among the old staff? We fear that opportunity will be taken to dismiss on the least provocation the Hongkong clerks, the native-born Kipling calls them, in order to introduce fresh blood which will cost the Government less and enable the Postmaster General to point with pride to the economical working of an over-worked department. We don't for a moment suppose that the highly-oid supervisors at the Post Office will be affected by the reduction; it will be the \$35 a month clerk who will either suffer in silence or be told to take up his bed and walk. And what is still more curious in this connection is that the prospective gain by doing away with overtime is estimated at \$8,016, and no explanation is offered. A total sum of \$4,480 per annum is saved by cutting out the allowances and travelling expenses of Shanghai postal servants engaged on sorting the mail between Hongkong and Shanghai—which, we think, is quite fair and can evoke no objection in the Northern Settlement. Another big item that meets the eye is the reduction in the vote for transport under "Miscellaneous services," \$4,000—but are we wrong in supposing that if we could only probe this item to the bottom we should discover that the reduction is one in name rather than in fact?—Things are not always what they seem in official reports. To digress for a moment: the conveyance allowance of one official, amounting to \$88, appears as if it had been struck out on the score of unnecessary expenditure. Now, if the reader turns to the Estimates he finds that that same officer has had another allowance of \$600 cut off. But, and this is the point of the story, his salary, on which his pension will be based is increased by 500, and as a necessary corollary, his exchange compensation is advanced by 500. In other

words this officer, even after he has had allowances to the amount of \$688 withdrawn, is in an infinitely better position now than he was before, and not only that but his pension has also been automatically enhanced. That is the sort of hocky-pucky business that does not always appear on the surface. Peter pays Paul with a vengeance, and as far as we are concerned we would prefer to be Paul all the time. All that is by the way, but it shows that when one is dealing with a Government report it is seldom advisable to take things for granted. Look how beautifully the Retrenchment Committee declare that saving can be made by doing away with one of the Water Police launches, the very launch that collects all the Government revenues in Mirs Bay and other outlying districts, and the very launch whose presence has spread wholesome terror in the hearts of the would-be pirates who still infest the waters of the Colony and occasionally swoop down on laden junks. The launch is not to be sold as the Committee proposed, but with the exception of a stoker and a seaman all the crew are to be discharged. The saving is estimated at \$10,000, which looks all right on the face of it, but those rents and licence fees have to be collected and how is it to be done? So far as we understand the cost of collection under the new system will exceed the apparent saving effected, and still there will be no adequate control of the piratically-inclined who live on the borders of Mirs Bay. We are content to wait until half-a-dozen junks are "held up" and looted and then see whether the Government has made a good or wise bargain. Twenty members of the prison staff are to have their posts abolished, which should lead to rejoicing among a certain class of the population. As for the Civil Hospital, that is to be a shelter only intended for the wealthy and strong. The cost of treatment has been raised, all medical comforts have to be paid for, the allowances for light, coal, provisions for patients, etc have been cut down to the vanishing point, and it would not be astonishing to learn that \$5 a day patients must provide their own medicated atmosphere. We refuse to touch on the Sanitary Department reductions, simply because life is too short to worry. As we have already noted the schools will have to do their best with a minimum of books while the scholars will have to sit on each other's knees. There are other points with regard to the suggested retrenchment in the Education Department which we will not dwell upon at present, but keep for another occasion when the question at a whole comes up for consideration. And now we have given a slight idea of the Retrenchment Committee's report. Can it be said that it is a business-like document; is it the sort of scheme that a committee of master-of-fact men of the world bent on evading the bankruptcy court would have drawn up? We think not, but then it is a report, and that is all the Committee was asked to submit.

SNOWED UNDER.

(10th October.)

It is noteworthy that one of the chief results directly flowing from the consideration given to the Budget speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor is the obscurity to which several new and important measures which were introduced at the same meeting of the Legislative Council have been relegated. At any other time it is practically certain that each and all of the new Bills would have attracted a larger amount of public interest, that has yet been evoked by them; for almost 'every' one of the Bills deals with questions which are of undoubted importance to the Colony and which may, indeed, lead to considerable discussion, if not litigation, in the future. Although the Liquor Ordinance is scarcely a month old, the law officers of the Colony have already found it necessary to introduce a Bill which has for its purpose the amendment of the Ordinance in some vital respects. It has been the aim of the Government, as we have been over and over again assured, to bring the Liquor Ordinance into operation with as little derangement of the existing conditions in the liquor trade as possible. And, for that reason, it was specifically declared that the stocks held by licensees prior to the passing of the Ordinance would be regarded as non-existent so far as their liability to the payment of duty was concerned. "In still more important question of imposing duties on liquors supplied by the wholesale firms under contract signed before the passing of the new Ordinance was left out of account, and as it did not appear from the terms of the original Bill that the Government contemplated the idea of making the provisions retrospective, merchants and their representatives were content to assume that these contracts would not come within the terms of the law. Such an assumption was wholly without foundation, although no doubt it might be possible to construct some sort of analogy between the non-imposition of duties on liquors held in stock prior to the operation of the Ordinance, and the non-payment of taxes on liquors contracted for, that is to say bought but not supplied, before the 17th September when the Ordinance came into force. It seems, however, that the Government had no intention of waiving its undoubted right to collect duties on the goods supplied under such circumstances. In other words, the law became retrospective in its action in the case of dutiable goods which had been ordered by contract at the moment it received the assent of the Governor. Curiously enough, the Ordinance as it passed the Legislative Council made no reference to the difficulties which are practically bound to crop up over the retrospective character of the law in respect of contracts. At the same time it is strange that the law officers responsible for safeguarding the interests of the Government failed to incorporate in the Ordinance the provisions necessary to prevent confusion in the minds of those who are immediately affected by the new law. It is all the more astonishing that they should have been guilty of such negligence when it is remembered that they were merely recasting the law of England to suit the requirements of Hongkong. Clever and omniscient though the Attorney-General's staff may be, we do not suppose that they framed the Liquor Ordinance without the guidance supplied by the English Act, and we take it that the latter did not fail to take into consideration the importance of dealing with contracts concluded before the Act became an operative force. We are not intent on searching for reasons or causes that led to this lapsus, which has compelled the Government to bring in an amending Bill to remedy the defect, for if we were we should be compelled to argue speculations not altogether favourable to the strategic still of the Government. But we cannot get away from the thought that the "accident" was an exceedingly unfortunate one, for those who are connected with what is known as "the mainland" will have already learned and assimilated the new section of which it is

proposed to add to the Ordinance, the sum total of the amendments being that any extra charges in the way of duties, storage in the King's warehouse or other licensed godown are made payable by the purchaser over and above the amount agreed upon when the contract for delivery was originally signed. The rule also holds good that, in the event of the repeal of the duties or in the case of their being decreased, the purchaser shall be permitted to deduct so much money from the contract price as will be equivalent to such decreased or repealed duty, and what is more important: "he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction". Another of the Bills which were read a first time was one referring to the iniquitous subject of trade marks, a subject which is of perennial interest to merchants in Hongkong as well as in the Far East, as a whole. The Attorney-General has explained in a memorandum that the law and practice relating to trade marks in the Colony is not consistent with the law and practice of the United Kingdom as embodied in the 1905 Act. It is now proposed to remedy that condition of things and certain alterations are made in the Ordinance by the amending Bill just introduced: Chief among the new sections are one which empowers the Registrar to refuse to register a mark which conflicts with one already registered in any part of the British Dominions from which the goods covered by the mark originate; and another giving the Court power to remove a mark from the register upon proof that the mark conflicts with a mark which was registered in any part of the British Dominions from which the goods covered by the marks originate before the registration of the first mentioned mark in Hongkong. "The veriest tyro in matters connected with the registration of trade marks can see what a fruitful source of income this law may be to the legal profession. The Act, however, has proved satisfactory in the United Kingdom for the last four years and there is no reason to believe that it will be other than workable in Hongkong. Two new Bills, which without much difficulty might be classed as a single measure, have reference to the recreation grounds in the Colony. The first provides for the reservation of certain lands in Victoria, the Peak District and Kowloon as recreation grounds; while the second which is to be known as the "Public Places Regulation Ordinance 1870, Amendment Bill," gives the Governor power to close the recreation grounds for any period not exceeding seven consecutive days "for the purposes of exhibitions, lectures, concerts, athletic contests, amateur performances, banquets or sales of work or for any other purpose of a scientific, educational, charitable or social nature, and to authorise any society, club, committee, corporation, persons or person to grant admission to the building, garden or place of pleasure thereof so closed or enclosed by ticket or otherwise on payment of such sum of money as the Governor may approve or without payment, and any money received for such admission may be applied for such purposes as the Governor may approve." With regard to the first Bill, power is granted the Governor to appropriate the land if it is considered in the interest of the Imperial Government or the Government of the Colony to do so. Now we should like to ask—What is the meaning of that proviso? We cannot believe it was put into the Bill simply to fill out the measure. Perhaps it may have some reference to those recreation grounds with the grandiose titles, the Blake Gardens or West-end Park. At all events we feel confident that we are echoing the views of the Government when we say that those who enjoy the Peak Gardens need have no misgivings lest their little plot of land be re-appropriated. But what are we to say about the second Bill which converts the recreation grounds belonging to the public ratepayers into money-making concerns which can be exploited by any gang of individuals who choose to form themselves into a society, club, committee or corporation or even to come forward on their own hook in order to get what the Cockney irreverently calls "a little bit off the top"? If you are persona grata with the Government or any official who has some influence at headquarters it is possible for you to bar the gates of the public recreation grounds for a week at the time, and also compel the very people who are responsible for the upkeep of the grounds to pay through their nose for the privilege of walking over their own turf. That is topsy-turvydom without any frills whatsoever. And the Governor is to approve how the money taken from the legal owners of the recreation grounds shall be applied. Well, in our young and salad days, we believed that when a theatrical performance was given in aid of a charity, let us say, all or great part of the takings went to the charity. Now that we are older and wiser we know a few of the multifarious meanings which may be applied to the word "expenses". We wonder what proportion of the fees for admission dragged out of the evicted landowner, the hot-police, will come under the cognisance of the Governor? The object of the Bill, entitled an Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, is to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and "prime movers" with the view to safeguard persons employed in and about buildings where such machinery is used. We should have thought that the necessity for such a Bill had appealed to the Government long ago. How the Colony has escaped from disaster through the explosion of defective boilers is not the full extent of the indicated power we cannot imagine, except on the assumption that fools and scoundrels are the natural foes of a foolish

THE BLISS OF IGNORANCE.

(10th October.)

There can be no manner of doubt that the traveller in a hurry is the person to discover things. Some time ago a missionary called the Rev. F. B. Meyer attempted to bring the irreligious of Hongkong to a sense of their coming doom and incidentally he visited Canton. We are not aware that he made much impression on the stiff-necked generation in Hongkong, but it is quite certain that his five minutes' sojourn in Canton was full of fat. Mr. Meyer seems to have qualified at fountains which are not to be found by the common visitors. We have not the slightest idea who succeeded in pulling the reverend gentleman's pedal extremities, but this we do know—of all the chain-lightning evangelists who have tried their prentice hand on this Colony and its neighbour the capital of South China, none is better qualified to lead opinion astray than the Rev. Mr. Meyer. The portion of hell have been altered in his case to the terrors of internecine warfare. Canton stands on the edge of a volcano; the Cantonese are in almost open rebellion, as any moment they may break out and scatter the Manchu dynasty. Sober-minded people will naturally think that we are running amok, but he is the reverend's own words, printed in *Public Opinion*: "The deep-seated hostility to the Manchu dynasty is working its way from the goods covered by the mark in Hongkong." The veriest tyro in matters connected with the registration of trade marks can see what a fruitful source of income this law may be to the legal profession. The Act, however, has proved satisfactory in the United Kingdom for the last four years and there is no reason to believe that it will be other than workable in Hongkong. Two new Bills, which without much difficulty might be classed as a single measure, have reference to the recreation grounds in the Colony. 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To-day it is the Cantonese who are most jealous for their country's interests and good name. We need but mention the *Yat-tu-Maru* case, the case of Macao, and the still unfinished trouble over the Pratas Islands. In all these it is Canton which has taken the lead. But, it will be argued, everything we have said so far tends to prove that the Cantonese is a rebel. His present patriotism shows itself especially in his opposition to a foreign government, the Manchu. The argument is somewhat far-fetched. We know well that the Cantonese is no lover of the Manchu. There are even in England a few who still cherish the memory of the Stuarts as the "Men of Tang," do that of the Ming. But that does not necessarily make them traitors. A Cantonese above all things is a man of common sense. If he were certain of the success of a rebellion he might venture upon it. But even Mr. Meyer's informants were convinced that in case of a rising the Imperial power would be more than a match for the insurgents. We believe that is so, unless there were treachery in high places. No mere rumour of ill-will convinced us that the hard-headed Canton man is going to run the risk of being reduced in height by a head for nothing. The *Mercury*, after referring to gentlemen like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, concludes: "We hardly think rebellion is near." Now, we ask, is that a fair and proper way in which to dismiss the critical remarks of a man of the calibre, the character and the genius of the Rev. Mr. Meyer? We know that missionaries and drum-thudding evangelists were experts with the long bow, but we think that with few exceptions their terminological exactitudes will be accepted without remark. Instead of seeking to convert the riff-raff of Hongkong, and indite humorous tales for unsophisticated magazines, Mr. Meyer should remain at home in the shade of his own vineyard, and, when the spirit moves him, give interesting and wonderful studies of the pagans in China to the heathens of Whitechapel.

"BAD IRH BRUH."

What was the maxim which the daughters of old used to inculcate in their daughters when the hunt after an "eligible" was in full cry and it was decided to retain his regard? It had nothing to do with personal charm; flounces and flattery were valuable adjuncts but not really indispensable; love was usually relegated to the past. One thing and one thing alone was the sure bait and it was contained in the words: "Feed the brute." Nowadays, the unfortunate brute has to feed himself, for in the Orient it is not considered right that the ladies of the household should know anything about the kitchen. One is led to these remarks by the perusal of a letter which appears in the *Shanghai Mercury*, indited by some unfortunate individual who signs himself "Starving." It is an amusing epistle to those who refuse to see the underlying pathos, but it should certainly be taken to heart by the fine ladies who live in Hongkong as well as those who make Shanghai their temporary abode. For one thing it voices the cry of the multitude of men who yearn for a decent meal, who prefer the substantial to the ornate, the fact to the emblem. Any ordinary member of the male sex, if brought to the retrospective mood, will recall for the benefit of his hearer sumptuous repasts which not self-respecting Chinese cook would dream of placing on a boarding-house table. No wading through interminable menus or sitting through an impossible table d'hôte repast; simply plain ordinary chow cooked under the surveillance of the paragon of the house. What makes the stories of Dickens and Thackeray so fascinating, especially those coaching trips in the depths of winter? Is it not the tale of the smoking viands served up in the inns and the hostels? Who can forget David Copperfield's breakfast when he first left home, the breakfast which the waiter helped him to consume? It is the same with Dumas. When the valiant d'Artagnan and the ponderous Athos are in the complete enjoyment of the tang of life they are usually to be found in some hole-in-the-wall known as a grand "houf" for unpretentious good cheer. "Feed the brute" was a religion then and even to-day there are places where the motto is actively observed. But in the Far East, in the golden, glorious, limpid Orient, all feathers and fluff, the mere man seeks in vain for simplicity, and the girls whose mother in the old country scrubbed the floors and boiled the pot are far and away above such trifles as common cookery. There was once a time when Mrs. Somebody's cookery-book ranked next to the family Bible in the British home, but it never penetrated to the East. The writer in the *Mercury* starts by asking an absurd question and answering it himself in this wise: "Is the age of cooking absolutely dead or is it only in Shanghai that we suffer?" The average boarding house menu gives promise of a royal feed; but what a "hove" when you see what is placed before you." Now, it will be said that the writer is biased but what about his following remarks? "Whatever is served up; it is beef, mutton, duck, goose, chicken or game; there are the two or three pieces of hot flesh on your plate with some alleged gravy and then round comes the soapy cabbage and soapy potatoes or the boiled coltry with a slop of bill-sticker's paste over it. As for chicken, Shanghai ladies do not appear to know the difference between a chicken and an old hen that has been clacking up and down the Tiendong Road and laying eggs under the counter of a pork shop for years. In the country where I come from the housekeepers can tell the age of a chicken by the spurs and they do. Then they serve them up with stuffing, (Chinese cooks have never been taught to make stuffing) sausages, bacon and bread sauce. Ladies, ladies, the bread sauce! You cannot deceive any man by using the recipe for bread poultices and sticking two cloves of the top. Not a bit like it and well you know it." Speaking without the book, we should say that man had a grievance, and he points his ideas when he uses his caustic observations on the ladies. Let him speak for himself. "The material is there and plenty of it but you will not take the trouble with it nor teach your

daughters either. They are not all going to marry taipans, don't you believe it. Shanghai is not the place it was and any savvy man will tell you that it never will be again. Two-thirds of the taipans are married and half of the remainder will not marry at all. The local girls' idea of what their standard of living ought to be nearly frightened them to death. I heard one say, Mr. Editor, that the less he saw of Shanghai women the better he liked horses." Decidedly unfair the fair sex will say, but there is many a true word said in jest. Let them take a little whole-some advice to heart and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the rest of "Starving's" letter: "There is certainly something about the atmosphere of a kitchen with a Chinese cook in it that is repellent and one can hardly blame the ladies for keeping out of it; but it is surely their business to know how things should be turned out and insist upon it. If a score of boarding-house keepers I could mention would serve up three or four carefully prepared dishes instead of thinking that a dozen quick-time items were expected of them, they would keep their boarders longer and hear less grumbling at their charges of 100 per cent profit on table drinks and 40 cents for 8 cents worth of coal." All that applies to Shanghai, of course; but the masculine gender in Hongkong could say a word on the subject an they would.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

ITINERARY IN EUROPE.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 11th October.

Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral San Chen-ping left Peking yesterday. They will visit Nanking first and then proceed to England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, returning to China by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

DENOUNCED BY CENSORS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 11th October.

In a memorial to the Throne the Censors have denounced Tsai Nai-huang, the Shanghai Taotai, in connection with the unsatisfactoriness of the Huangpu Conservancy undertaking.

The Viceroy of Nanking, H.E. Chang Jen-chun, has issued instructions for an investigation into the alleged charges.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

DIRECTOR-GENERALSHIP.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 11th October.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has recommended Taotai Jeme Tien-yow for appointment as director-general of the Canton-Hankow Railway in succession to the late Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

PASSING THROUGH HONGKONG.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Shanghai, 12th October.

Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral San Chen-ping, the naval commissioners, have arrived at Hankow.

They will proceed from Hankow to Nanking and thence to Shanghai where they will embark on board the German mail steamer *Lutze* for Hongkong en route for Europe to study the naval systems of the foreign Powers.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

CHINA'S RIGHTS IN SHANTUNG.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 12th October.

The Waiwupu has notified the German Minister in Peking that it is the intention of the Chinese Government to recover the postal and telegraph rights in the province of Shantung.

THE LATE CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

PRINCE REGENT PAYS RESPECTS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 12th October.

The Prince Regent proceeded in person to pay his last respects before the remains of the late Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung.

His Imperial Highness bowed three times in front of the coffin,

Prince Ching, who performed like ceremony, went down on his knees and wept bitterly.

It has never been known that a member of the royal family has knelt down to pay his obeisance to a deceased personage.

Prince Ching's action is quite extraordinary.

H.E. LIANG TUN-YEN.

DENOUNCED BY CENSORS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 12th October.

The censors have denounced H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, for having been the cause of the loss of considerable national prestige.

BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

JUDGE AND COUNSEL ARRIVED.

FULL PREPARATIONS MADE FOR TRIAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, 12th October, 12.50 p.m.

The Assistant Judge for China, Mr. Lindsay Smith, accompanied by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and the clerk of the Court, has arrived at Canton, in order to try the case of Mr. Butler Wright, who is accused of misappropriation of funds while acting as chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section).

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Hongkong, has also come to Canton in order to instruct Counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Home and Douglas, counsel, of Shanghai, represents the defendant.

Three witnesses from Shanghai have been brought to give testimony.

The newspapers, both of Hongkong and Shanghai, are well represented.

TRIAL COMMENCED AT CANTON.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION OPENED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, 18th October, 2.25 p.m.

The trial of Mr. W. Butler Wright, late chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), for the alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Railway, commenced in the forenoon to-day in H.W.M. Consular Court.

His Honour Mr. Lindsay Smith, Assistant Judge for China, Shanghai, presided.

The prosecution was represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Hongkong, instructed Counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Home and Douglas, counsel, of Shanghai, acted for the defendant.

Mr. T. E. N. Rosser, Marshal of Court, was also present.

A Jury of five was empanelled and was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Herbert Dent; W. H. Hill, manager, Messrs. Ho-warth, Erskine, Ltd.;—Matheson, secretary, Canton Club; C. Reid, main superintendent, Canton Electric Light Company; and J. H. Smith, assistant, Standard Oil Company of New York.

The Crown Advocate opened the case for the prosecution and in a short address narrated the circumstances leading up to the charge against the accused.

H.E. Taotai Wei Han, managing director of the Railway, was the first witness examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The next witness to take the stand was Mr. Frank Grove, Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway.

The case is proceeding.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

SIMONSON.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Shanghai, 18th October.

Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral San Chen-ping, the Naval Commissioners, left Hankow on the 12th inst. and came down to Shanghai by the cruiser *Hou-ku*.

The Imperial Highness bowed three times in front of the coffin,

Prince Ching, who performed like ceremony, went down on his knees and wept bitterly.

It has never been known that a member of the royal family has knelt down to pay his obeisance to a deceased personage.

Prince Ching's action is quite extraordinary.

H.E. LIANG TUN-YEN.

DENOUNCED BY CENSORS.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 12th October.

The censors have denounced H.E. Liang Tun-yen, president of the Waiwupu, for having been the cause of the loss of considerable national prestige.

BUTLER WRIGHT CASE.

JUDGE AND COUNSEL ARRIVED.

FULL PREPARATIONS MADE FOR TRIAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, 12th October, 12.50 p.m.

The Assistant Judge for China, Mr. Lindsay Smith, accompanied by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, and the clerk of the Court, has arrived at Canton, in order to try the case of Mr. Butler Wright, who is accused of misappropriation of funds while acting as chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section).

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Hongkong, has also come to Canton in order to instruct Counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Home and Douglas, counsel, of Shanghai, represents the defendant.

Three witnesses from Shanghai have been brought to give testimony.

The newspapers, both of Hongkong and Shanghai, are well represented.

TRIAL COMMENCED AT CANTON.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION OPENED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, 18th October, 2.25 p.m.

The trial of Mr. W. Butler Wright, late chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), for the alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Railway, commenced in the forenoon to-day in H.W.M. Consular Court.

His Honour Mr. Lindsay Smith, Assistant Judge for China, Shanghai, presided.

The prosecution was represented by Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Hongkong, instructed Counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Home and Douglas, counsel, of Shanghai, acted for the defendant.

Court was also present.

A Jury of five was empanelled and was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Herbert Dent; W. H. Hill, manager, Messrs. Ho-warth, Erskine, Ltd.;—Matheson, secretary, Canton Club; C. Reid, main superintendent, Canton Electric Light Company; and J. H. Smith, assistant, Standard Oil Company of New York.

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THE BUDGET.

We have heard so much of the Budget proposal at home, that the average man-in-the-street will turn with a feeling of relief to the Colony's own financial statement. The annual presentation of the Budget is a pretty safe index of the Colony's financial position and, considering the troublous times through which the Colony has of late passed, it is no exaggeration to say that His Excellency the Governor's speech on the 7th instant was awaited with the keenest interest by those who have their vested interests in the Colony and to whom the Colony's prosperity means their own prosperity. As is usual with most of His Excellency's momentous utterances, there was a note of optimism in his address to the Legislative Council, and, through them, to the ratepayers. It is only to be hoped that His Excellency's optimistic forecast is laid on "good foundations" and that with the advent of the next fiscal year, a new era of prosperity will dawn on the Colony.

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General satisfaction will be felt with the action of Government in awarding the new triennial opium monopoly to the second highest bidder. All sorts of theories were advanced to account for the unexpected enhancement in the value of the monopoly, but there is more in it than meets the eye. Vague insinuations have been made that the action of the authorities was ill-advised, but Government and its unscrupulous advisers doubtless know what is best for the Colony's own interests and act accordingly. The substantial offer of the successful syndicate will materially help the Government to tide over the Colony's financial difficulties for the next three years and considerably readjust the burden of taxation. There is little reason—at least for the present—for the has and cry raised in certain circles that China's supposed vice is on a fair way of being driven to the homes of the people and that there is danger of mothers and children falling victims to the pernicious influence of the drug. These vivid pictures of the existence of vice where vice can never exist are only capable of vituperating missionaries and such-like ranters. Verily, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

CRIME IN THE COLONY.

The Police are occasionally called upon to perform difficult duties in tracking criminals and on these occasions they discharge those duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves. But, sometimes, the members of the Force are handicapped by an insufficiency of men, which acts as a distinct incentive to crime, and at such times they are helpless. That it could be possible for a person to be attacked and robbed in broad daylight in a well-known locality of the Colony seems incredible, yet this was exactly what took place the other day, when a European lady was attacked by number of ruffians and robbed of all she possessed at the time. In view of the numerous hold-ups that have from time to time been recorded, and considering that the Colony's depleted exchequer does not admit of the efficient patrolling of the Colony's lonely by-ways, it is to be hoped that in future members of the fair sex will exercise greater caution in proceeding on long walks unescorted. Daylight is no guarantee of safety.

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At the risk of being accused of redundancy, I would once more venture to introduce typhoon talk at a time of the year when typhoons are hovering in the air and which to the Griffin-who has never felt one means one of the joys of the Far East. What strikes the observant individual as being remarkable is the number of times that the dreaded visitor threatened the Colony with its unwelcome presence, only to change its course and strike adjacent country. The little contumacy which occurred on board the s.s. "Weniguan" was a regular "damer" to an otherwise enjoyable trip, and solemn promises plausibly went round among the trippers that they would take extra good care to provide themselves with a goodly quantity of ale and beer on the next occasion in case of "emergencies" and exultingly snap their fingers at the announcement "No have got chow!"

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THE GAMBLER'S PARADISE.

During the last week, the mental equilibrium of the professional gambler has been rudely shaken by the unannounced entry of the Police into their sanctuaries and some sharp penalties were imposed at the Magistracy for a contravention of the Colony's Ordinances. It is general knowledge that the Colony contains a gang of unscrupulous men and women who earn their livelihood by the running of gaming houses in various parts of the City, but the exemplary punishment recently meted out should have a beneficial influence on all old and glaring nuisance. Regular raids by the Police will certainly have the effect of unearthing more of these troublesome characters.

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"Kisses false or kisses true,

Tippy kisses over a bot;

But the kiss that thrills ye through,

Is the kiss you never got."

—GABAL CRITIC.

MACAO HARBOUR WORKS.

SHANGHAI DOCKS SECURE CONTRACT.

The N. C. D. News learns that the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., has been favoured with instructions by the Governor of Macao to build four steel self-discharging hopper barges with an electric door, lifting and lowering gear. The first two barges are to be delivered in Hongkong Harbour within three months from date of order and the remaining two six months later.

CHINBSR RAILWAYS.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons on September 15 Mr. Ginnell (Westmeath, N., Nat.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would sustain the annual loss and the total loss to date sustained by the Chinese Government on the bonds, maintenance, and expenses of the working under a British staff of the railway constructed by the Pekin Syndicate, for which the Chinese Government had been forced to accept responsibility, seeing that the Chinese contention that this railway could never pay had been proved by experience to be correct; and in view of the hardship of raising tax from the Chinese people for those purposes for which no return was expected, whether His Majesty's Government intended to pay the bond and agreements in this matter set aside for making.

It is to be hoped that His Excellency's optimistic forecast is laid on "good foundations" and that with the advent of the next fiscal year, a new era of prosperity will dawn on the Colony.

General satisfaction will be felt with the action of Government in awarding the new triennial opium monopoly to the second highest bidder. All sorts of theories were advanced to account for the unexpected enhancement in the value of the monopoly, but there is more in it than meets the eye. Vague insinuations have been made that the action of the authorities was ill-advised, but Government and its unscrupulous advisers doubtless know what is best for the Colony's own interests and act accordingly.

The substantial offer of the successful syndicate will materially help the Government to tide over the Colony's financial difficulties for the next three years and considerably readjust the burden of taxation. There is little reason—at least for the present—for the has and cry raised in certain circles that China's supposed vice is on a fair way of being driven to the homes of the people and that there is danger of mothers and children falling victims to the pernicious influence of the drug. These vivid pictures of the existence of vice where vice can never exist are only capable of vituperating missionaries and such-like ranters. Verily, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Rollox), who replied, said: "This railway, which was only made for the transport of the syndicate's coal from their mines, was taken over by the Chinese Government in 1905. I am, of course, not in a position to furnish the figures desired. The imputation in the question, which appears to be offensive, are without foundation.

Mr. Ginnell: In the right hon. gentleman in a position to say how much of the working expenses of this line are paid annually by the Chinese in addition to the £35,000 interest on the bonds?

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—Certainly not. The Chinese Government made an arrangement with a syndicate to which His Majesty's Government is not a party.

Mr. Ginnell asked what was the total amount of loss sustained by the Chinese Government on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway since its opening for traffic; whether this had been paid off taxes imposed upon the Chinese people; whether control of the administration and working was still retained in British hands; and upon what grounds his Majesty's Government assisted in imposing this burden upon China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—I am unable to state the amount of loss, if any, sustained by the Chinese Government on this railway since its opening for traffic in March, 1905. The system of control established by the Loan Agreement in the form of a Board of Commissioners (Chinese and British) was suspended shortly afterwards by mutual consent, and its powers were delegated to its Chinese chairman. He, as managing director, was henceforth responsible for the working of the railway. The suggestion contained in the last sentence of the question has no justification.

Mr. Ginnell:—Is it not a fact that this Chinese managing director is in a minority of one against four on the board?

Mr. McKinnon Wood asked for notice of the question.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the hon. gentleman was aware that concessions for the making of railways in China had been obtained by financial pressure, bribery, and other unscrupulous methods, and British diplomatic pressure afterwards successfully invoked to enforce the terms of such concessions; and whether, in order to revive Chinese confidence in British enterprise, it was proposed in future to make an independent investigation and a favourable report, a condition precedent to assisting in the enforcement of the terms of any project for a railway in China?

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—No, sir, I am not aware that British concessions for railways in China have ever been obtained by the methods indicated by the hon. member. Nor has diplomatic pressure been applied in respect of such concessions, except in cases where the Chinese authorities have manifestly failed to comply with the terms to which they had voluntarily agreed.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether his Majesty's Government had any report from an independent source that the railway from Canton to the Kowloon territory could ever repay the principal or pay interest on the outlay on its construction and its working expenses; whether the hon. gentleman was aware of the contention of the Chinese Government that this railway, forced upon them by speculating adventurers without any authentic Chinese approval, could never meet those liabilities, and that they could be paid only by taxes imposed upon the Chinese people; and whether independent evidence in support of this view was available to his Majesty's Government?

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—We have received no such report. At present the construction has been little more than begun, and time only can prove what the financial results will be. I have not heard before of the suggestion made by the hon. member that the Chinese Government contends that the railway can never meet its liabilities. I have no reason to suppose that it represents the views of that Government. The agreement for the construction of the railway in question was signed and ratified by imperial edict at Peking in the spring of 1907.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether, in the interest of China and of legitimate foreign enterprise, in that country, His Majesty's Government would require the Pekin Syndicate and the persons controlling and profiting by the Shanghai-Nanking and the Canton-Kowloon Railways to make restitution to China out of the proceeds of their respective projects; and, if not, whether the support of his Majesty's Government was to continue available for forcing foreign loans upon China for unremunerative purposes, or is there any intention of doing so.

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—The hon. member appears to be under some misapprehension. The Shanghai-Nanking and Canton-Kowloon lines are both Chinese Government railways, though constructed by means of loans raised by China. I would add that His Majesty's Government have never forced foreign loans upon China for unremunerative purposes, nor is there any intention of doing so.

Mr. Ginnell:—Is there any reason to suppose that British concessionaries have received more assistance from their Government than concessionaries of other countries have received from theirs?

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—Certainly not.

ACCIDENT IN ARSENAL STREET.

HORSE KILLED BY TRUCK SHAFTS.

Armen Street was the scene of a shocking accident shortly after nine o'clock last Friday night, when a carriage horse was killed on the spot by the shafts of a truck and the driver barely managed to escape unharmed. It appears that a Chinese carriage was being driven along the busy thoroughfare, when the horse suddenly took flight at a passing bicyclist. The incident would have doubtless ended there, but just at the moment, a truck driven by some coolie approached the carriage from the opposite direction and the driver in his endeavour to pull up the animal, unwittingly exposed it to the shafts of the truck, which pierced the poor animal's chest, with fatal results. This is yet another instance of the menace to the public safety caused by trucks not being provided with brakes, and causes something to do with the "bobby". This morning, the unscrupulous thief was given three months' hard labour and six hours' flogging.

REURNS OF THE average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1900, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:

Banks. Average. Specie in

Chartered Bank of India, £5,78,565 £5,000,000

Australia and China, £5,78,565 £5,000,000

Hongkong and Shanghai, £5,77,000 £5,000,000

Banking Corporation, £5,77,000 £5,000,000

National Bank of China, £5,265 £5,000,000

Limited, £5,265 £5,000,000

Total, £5,63,567 £5,000,000

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Faulty Scales.

RE-HEARING AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ORIGINAL DECISION ADHERED TO.

At the Magistracy, last Wednesday, Mr. F. A. Harland (First Magistrate) presiding, the hearing took place in the case in which the British steamer *Yuen Sang* was condemned for keeping unjust scales on board the *Fukul Maru* and the *Shikoku Maru*. It will be recalled that some time ago, Inspector Gourlay boarded the *a.s. Fukul Maru* and discovered on board four short-weight weighing machines which were being used for the delivery of coal. The maximum penalty of \$500 was imposed, from which the defendants this morning appealed. Mr. John Hastings (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the appellants, while Inspector Gourlay (Inspector of Weights and Measures) watched, the proceedings on behalf of the Police.

In delivering his written judgment, His Worship said:—I will first refer to the case of the Great Western Railway Company (appellants) and Baileys (respondent) 34 L. J. (M.C.C.) 51. The appellant on the platform at one of the stations on their line had a machine for weighing luggage and parcels. The machine had been injured and was out of order for a fortnight before the day of the complaint. The index of the machine stood at 4 lbs. instead of 5, whereby unless the 4 lbs. were allowed for, there would be a loss to the customer or passenger in every case, but it was asserted by the station-master that this allowance had been directed to be made by the porter, who was in the habit of weighing the goods. The Company were convicted and there was an appeal against the decision of the Justices. This decision was upheld. Mr. Justice Crompton, in his judgment, stated as follows:—"I am of opinion that this conviction must be affirmed. The appellants have been convicted by the Justices for having this machine in their possession in a state in which it was incorrect and unjust, not that it was designedly and wickedly unjust. My brother Hayes has likened the case to that of a clock which is affixed on a stage coach, but I think that would be a case against him, for if an Act of Parliament said that a clock should be carried on a stage coach and it was constructed in such a state as to be an hour wrong it would not be carried within the meaning of the Act. Now that machine in question showed a weight of 4 lbs. as against the passengers or customers; the object of the Act of Parliament was, to prevent people from keeping in their shop or place of business machines for the purpose of weighing which would show an unjust weight; nobody supposes it was kept fraudulently by the Company for the purpose of defrauding the passengers, but the Act intended that they should not keep such a false machine as might lead to mischief if it was improperly used. It is said that it might easily be made right, but the same might be said in every case to a question as to whether his client was guilty or not guilty."

The case was first called upon, two separate complaints upon motion of the defence, the complaint was amended, the defendants waiving their right to the two day period for pleading. The court adjourned until a new complaint could be drawn and filed. The defendants were then bidden to stand up, and the new complaint was read to them, at the termination of which Charles C. Cohn, legal representative of Louis T. Grant, arose and said, in answer to a question as to whether his client was guilty or not guilty:—"Yes; I was told that."

Judge Waite, on behalf of the co-defendant Kennedy:—"The defence object to the reception of any evidence whatsoever that is offered by Grant and which touches upon the importation of opium and cocaine into the Philippines Islands, except so far as the testimony may apply to the personal case of Grant himself, the same being merely taken into consideration by the Court in inflicting punishment upon him. Evidence by him against Kennedy is not legally admissible."

The Court decided that the question as to whether the evidence should be admitted was of great importance and ought to be considered at length, stating that if later the evidence is found to be incompetent, it will be stricken from the record. An exception was noted.

Grant then proceeded with his story. He said that he had purchased a lot of machinery for the Philippine Dredging Company from the Whampoa Dock Company, and it was shipped to Manila through Wm. Barker and Company. This was last June. He acted merely as purchasing agent, has no stock in the company and is not an employee of the same. He went to Hongkong at the instance of Judge Ingerson, the president of the company. While there he contracted for new pumps, fire bricks, fire clay, and other articles. But the bill of lading covering the articles he had bought contained other articles than those he had ordered, of which he had no knowledge until after his arrival at Manila. He first saw the bill of lading containing the shafts and columns at the office of E. B. Morris, customs broker. He had previously been informed of its shipment by a letter from the shipper, Barker and Company, addressed to him as follows:

"Sir:—We omitted to advise you in the last shipment of machinery under mark P. G. D.C. No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and shipped for account of Chaw Lan-ching, with instructions to have these over to Mr. Francisco, on his applying for delivery, on payment to you of the charges and your commission, etc. We hope the oversight has caused you no delay or inconvenience."

Yours faithfully,

W. BARKER AND COMPANY."

The articles numbered above refer to the machinery in which the opium and cocaine was stored. The term "Chaw Lan-ching" was not explained.

This letter he received July 23. Asked if he bought these articles in Hongkong, he said that he did not and did not know they were to be shipped. He had nothing to do with the purchase of them. They were not for the company. He was in Hongkong only four days, sailing on June 19 and arriving here July 22. He saw Francisco in Manila and talked to him about the shipment. He was told that he should see Kennedy about the delivery of the same. He called up Kennedy on the telephone and Kennedy told him it was an opium shipment. He said:—"Don't talk about it over the telephone: come to my office." He went, and there talked over the matter. Kennedy offered him \$10,000 to land the nine pieces of machinery through the custom house. He accepted, and they talked it over several times, sometimes at Grant's rooms at the Nevada Hotel. The last time he talked with Kennedy about the shipment was on the evening of August 7, when Kennedy went to his rooms at the Nevada Hotel. They talked the matter over and went into the matter of the seizure of the contraband by the customs authorities. Detective Cooley, of the Constabulary, was concealed behind a screen within hearing when the discussion took place.

"I told him," continued Grant, "that the master upon which we were engaged was the master upon which we were engaged in our business. He offered to pay all the expenses of my trial so long as I did not implicate him in the transaction. He said that he had quarreled with a friend in Hongkong, where the opium was bought, and that this man informed the customs people of the shipment, and in that way we were caught. He said he bought it through his brother and other people, whom he had advised by cable to fly the country when the seizure was made here. He said they could not be found, even though the customs officials did investigate at Hongkong. Mrs. Grant asked him what he proposed to do about the matter and explained to him that the master was one not only of expense, and a great expense at that, for the trial, but was one of imprisonment as well. He said there was no danger, and that so long as he was not implicated he would see that all money for expenses would be forthcoming."

The defence moved to strike out all his testimony as not connecting the defendant Kennedy with the crime alleged. The Court stated that the motion would be sustained if no connection were found later. Upon cross-examination the witness stated that the tin inside the hollow pieces of machinery had, in some cases been wrapped with paper to bring them to the desired measurements to prevent rattling.

Daniel Earnshaw, an engineer of eighteen years' experience, was the next witness. He had examined the machinery and found it to be made of mild steel. In his opinion the preparation of these pieces was accomplished only after a great deal of work and considerable expense.

Question 1. "In your experience have you ever seen such a shaft as the one in question, which was to be used for a legitimate purpose—the purpose for which it is ostensibly designed—bored out hollow?"

Answer: "No; I never did."

Question: "Are shafts ever made hollow?"

Answer: "No; not with that diameter."

Dr. Walter C. Holmes, chemist of the Bureau of Science, testified that he had examined the samples of the shipment and found them to be opium and cocaine hydrochloride, as the labels state. Upon cross-examination he could not state whether the opium or cocaine was from Arabia, Egypt or China.

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The V.R.C. will hold a boxing exhibition on Friday, 20th, and Saturday, 21st, in their large Gymnasium, for the Club Championships at different weights. They have secured the services of "Kid" Merritt to direct classes every Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m. so as to put the competitors in good trim for the above two dates. We understand some members are going hard at it now, and some good bouts are expected.

Boxing classes will be held for both girls.

Victory Recreation Club.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

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Boxing classes will be held for both girls.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

S.S. "YUEN SANG" MULCTED.

The British steamer *Yuen Sang* has been fined \$200 for bringing into this port of the morphine discovered aboard her by secret service men when she came in on the seventeenth of September, says the *Californian American* of 6th inst. The *Yuen Sang* was released in order to proceed on her run to the China coast and the fine was imposed on her last arrival in Manila.

It will be remembered that there were forty-five packages of morphine seized at the time and the value of them was \$119.

One of the packages came to the surface after the Chinaman who was discovered in attempting to pass them to a cargo alongside jumped overboard. The actions of the Chinaman, who was a personero, aroused the suspicions of an officer aboard the vessel, and when he discovered he was being watched he immediately leaped over the side. Although the man was not seen to come up again, five packages of the morphine floated and were picked up. Further investigation resulted in the finding of forty packages more in the possession of Francisco Manuel.

In a letter to Collector McCoy, Captain Rolfe of the *Yuen Sang*, stated that his officers had taken every precaution to prevent the bringing aboard of contraband goods at Hongkong.

It was found that the officers of the *Yuen Sang* had no intention of attempting to defraud the revenue.

IMPORTANT PROSECUTION AT MANILA.

The trial of Louis T. Grant, and William Kennedy, for the illegal importation last July of over 2,000 lbs. of opium and cocaine, which has been the talk of the city for some time past was begun in the Court of First Instance this morning before Judge Lobingier, reports the *Manila Times* of 8th inst.

At the very beginning of the trial, and while the spectators listened breathlessly to the proceedings Louis T. Grant faced the court and, as an amended complainant, pleaded guilty to the charge and threw himself on the mercy of the court, with the understanding that he would be tried for the illegal transaction with a view to securing leniency.

The case was first called upon, two separate complaints upon motion of the defence, the complaint was amended, the defendants waiving their right to the two day period for pleading. The court adjourned until a new complaint could be drawn and filed. The defendants were then bidden to stand up, and the new complaint was read to them, at the termination of which Charles C. Cohn, legal representative of Louis T. Grant, arose and said, in answer to a question as to whether his client was guilty or not guilty:—"Yes; I was told that."

Judge Waite, on behalf of the co-defendant Kennedy:—"The defence object to the reception of any evidence whatsoever that is offered by Grant and which touches upon the importation of opium and cocaine into the Philippines Islands, except so far as the testimony may apply to the personal case of Grant himself, the same being merely taken into consideration by the Court in inflicting punishment upon him. Evidence by him against Kennedy is not legally admissible."

The Court decided that the question as to whether the evidence should be admitted was of great importance and ought to be considered at length, stating that if later the evidence is found to be incompetent, it will be stricken from the record. An exception was noted.

Grant then proceeded with his story. He said that he had purchased a lot of machinery for the Philippine Dredging Company from the Whampoa Dock Company, and it was shipped to Manila through Wm. Barker and Company. This was last June. He acted merely as purchasing agent, has no stock in the company and is not an employee of the same. He went to Hongkong at the instance of Judge Ingerson, the president of the company. While there he contracted for new pumps, fire bricks, fire clay, and other articles. But the bill of lading covering the articles he had bought contained other articles than those he had ordered, of which he had no knowledge until after his arrival at Manila. He first saw the bill of lading containing the shafts and columns at the office of E. B. Morris, customs broker. He had previously been informed of its shipment by a letter from the shipper, Barker and Company, addressed to him as follows:

"Sir:—We omitted to advise you in the last shipment of machinery under mark P. G. D.C. No. 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and shipped for account of Chaw Lan-ching, with instructions to have these over to Mr. Francisco, on his applying for delivery, on payment to you of the charges and your commission, etc. We hope the oversight has caused you no delay or inconvenience."

Yours faithfully,

W. BARKER AND COMPANY."

The articles numbered above refer to the machinery in which the opium and cocaine was stored. The term "Chaw Lan-ching" was not explained.

This letter he received July 23. Asked if he bought these articles in Hongkong, he said that he did not and did not know they were to be shipped. He had nothing to do with the purchase of them. They were not for the company. He was in Hongkong only four days, sailing on June 19 and arriving here July 22. He saw Francisco in Manila and talked to him about the shipment. He was told that he should see Kennedy about the delivery of the same. He called up Kennedy on the telephone and Kennedy told him it was an opium shipment. He said:—"Don't talk about it over the telephone: come to my office." He went, and there talked over the matter. Kennedy offered him \$10,000 to land the nine pieces of machinery through the custom house. He accepted, and they talked it over several times, sometimes at Grant's rooms at the Nevada Hotel. The last time he talked with Kennedy about the shipment was on the evening of August 7, when Kennedy went to his rooms at the Nevada Hotel. They talked the matter over and went into the matter of the seizure of the contraband by the customs authorities. Detective Cooley, of the Constabulary, was concealed behind a screen within hearing when the discussion took place.

"I told him," continued Grant, "that the master upon which we were engaged was the master upon which we were engaged in our business. He offered to pay all the expenses of my trial so long as I did not implicate him in the transaction. He said that he had quarreled with a friend in Hongkong, where the opium was bought, and that this man informed the customs people of the shipment, and in that way we were caught. He said he bought it through his brother and other people, whom he had advised by cable to fly the country when the seizure was made here. He said they could not be found, even though the customs officials did investigate at Hongkong. Mrs. Grant asked him what he proposed to do about the matter and explained to him that the master was one not only of expense, and a great expense at that, for the trial, but was one of imprisonment as well. He said there was no danger, and that so long as he was not implicated he would see that all money for expenses would be forthcoming."

The defence moved to strike out all his testimony as not connecting the defendant Kennedy with the crime alleged. The Court stated that the motion would be sustained if no connection were found later. Upon cross-examination the witness stated that the tin inside the hollow pieces of machinery had, in some cases been wrapped with paper to bring them to the desired measurements to prevent rattling.

Daniel Earnshaw, an engineer of eighteen years' experience, was the next witness. He had examined the machinery and found it to be made of mild steel. In his opinion the preparation of these pieces was accomplished only after a great deal of work and considerable expense.

Question 1. "In your experience have you ever seen such a shaft as the one in question, which was to be used for a legitimate purpose—the purpose for which it is ostensibly designed—bored out hollow?"

Answer: "No; I never did."

Question: "Are shafts ever made hollow?"

Answer: "No; not with that diameter."

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Hongkong University.

KING EDWARD VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

CONFINED TO BRITISH-BORN CHINESE.

We have been favoured with the following letter for publication:

Government House,
14th October, 1909.

Sir—I recently informed you by direction of His Excellency that His Majesty's Government had decided to provide an annual sum of £100 for scholarships at the Hongkong University open to British subjects.

His Excellency has to-day received an intimation that His Majesty, as a mark of his personal interest in the proposed University, has been graciously pleased to direct that the "holders of scholarships" shall be styled "King Edward VII. Scholars."

Lord Crawe adds that he is sure that the Community of Hongkong will receive this intimation with much gratification and that it will enhance the prestige of the scholarships. Their number and value, and the conditions under which they are to be held, and the Facilities to which they are to be attached, are left to the discretion of the Governor, with the suggestion that they should be confined to Hongkong or Straits-born Chinese.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
N. SIMON,
Private Secretary.

THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

ACTION AGAINST PROPRIETOR.

In the Summary Court, yesterday morning, Mr. E. A. Kennedy, of No. 22 Shau-ki-wan Road, brought an action against Mr. Mak Nam Woon, proprietor of the Belle View Hotel, to recover the sum of \$1,000, being \$500 damages for breach of an agreement dated 10th August, 1909, whereby the defendant agreed to employ the plaintiff as manager of his hotel, and as to \$500 damages caused to the plaintiff by the wilful and intentional act of the defendant without just cause or excuse in preventing the plaintiff from continuing with his application for a license under the Liquor Licences Ordinance of 1898.

Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Eldon Poiter, instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. d'Almada and Smith) was for the defendant.

Mr. Harris dropped the second part of the claim for \$500, as it was very difficult to prove right of action.

It was stated for the plaintiff that an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant, whereby it was agreed by defendant to employ the plaintiff as manager of the Belle View Hotel. The agreement was to start from the date of the grant of an application for a license to the defendant. On the 10th August, the application came on for hearing. The application was adjourned and plaintiff asked the defendant when he was required and was told not till the 10th September. Plaintiff subsequently proceeded to Canton. On the 6th September, plaintiff saw an advertisement in the name of one William Winch, from which he surmised that defendant did not intend to hold himself bound by the agreement.

Plaintiff stated that in August last, he received a chit from the defendant asking him to come and discuss business with him. Plaintiff was asked what salary he was willing to accept as licensee of the Belle View Hotel. The defendant at first offered \$60 a month which went up to \$100. It was subsequently agreed at the office of Messrs. d'Almada and Smith that the salary should be fixed at \$100 a month, with board and lodging and an allowance of \$5 for drinks. On the 18th of August, plaintiff left his employment at Quarry Bay shipyard and on the following day, the agreement was signed.

Mr. Poiter—You were in the Customs, weren't you?—Yes.

You were discharged?—No, dismissed. There is a great difference between discharge and dismissal.

When were you discharged?—After two years and three months of good service.

Before the application came on before the Justices, were you informed that the Police would take an objection?—No.

You brought bundles of papers to Mr. Smith?

—Yes, my recommendations.

Your case is that if you had not seen the advertisement you would not have known anything about the matter?—Yes.

You came across the advertisement by accident?—No, not by accident. It is my usual practice to read the papers.

And you came under the conclusion that your agreement was withdrawn?—I don't know to this day whether my agreement was withdrawn or not.

Do you swear that Mr. Smith did not tell you that your application was refused?—I do.

Further evidence having been called, judgment was given for the defendant, costs being certified for Counsel.

WHAT THE RAILWAY WILL DO.

The Peking-Kalgan Railway extending about 370 li and traversing difficult mountain passes and winding valleys, touches various important trade centres on its route. Kalgan, its terminus, an important city even in the Ming dynasty, has lost some of its trade, but is on the contrary increasing at a rate that forbodes a splendid future. By the construction of the highway the trade between Peking and the outlying districts of Mongolia will again be stimulated to activity, and it is not too much to say that we may soon look forward to a time of commercial prosperity in those regions.

Canton Opium Monopoly.

SUGGESTED ABOLITION.

PROPOSED RAISING OF PRICE OF THE DRUG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 9th October.

The Canton Anti-Opium Association has submitted a suggestion to H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai that the Canton Prepared Opium Monopoly, now granted to the King Shun Tong Company, should be abolished and that the price of prepared opium should be simultaneously raised in order that speedier progress might be effected in the suppression of the habit of opium smoking. H. E. Yuan considers the suggestion a wise one and is evincing every disposition to accede to it, but there are certain financial difficulties to be overcome, before it can be given effect to, so H. E. Yuan has given instructions to the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau and the Board of Reorganisation to hold a commission of inquiry into the question and to report thereon.

REFUGE AT HONGKONG.

A branch refuge of the Canton Anti-Opium Association has been established at Hoamian and was formally opened yesterday, where opium smokers who desire to get rid of their habit will be admitted for medical treatment free of charge.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

A BULWARK IN THE EAST.

This great banking corporation, which may almost be described as a British bulwark in the East, piles prosperity on prosperity, and those who look for further good things have them in the report. One of our customary comparative tables is perhaps the quickest and most effective way of showing the position:—

Half Year to June, 1909.	Half Year to June, 1908.
Brought in \$1,005,248 \$1,000,388
Profit 3,87,198 3,403,530
Total available \$5,493,446 \$5,403,918
To silver reserve. 750,000 500,000
Dividend 2 2
Carried forward. \$1,001,819 \$1,005,775

The prosperity has thus been more than maintained, and even if some had hoped for greater things, there is surely enough to satisfy.—*Post-Mall Gazette.*

PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY.

PRESIDENT HSU'S SPEECH.

The following is a full report of the speech made at Hankow on Saturday afternoon, and, by the President of the Board of Communications, Hsu Shih-chang, at the formal opening of the Peking-Kalgan Railway (the English version being spoken by Dr. Li Fang):—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—We are gathered here to-day to witness the opening of the Peking-Kalgan Railway—an event that will remain as a definite landmark in the history of railway development of this country. The presence of so large an assembly emphasizes the importance of the occasion, and, we do not hesitate to say that the feeling in the heart of every man at the present moment is one of triumph—the triumph of modern science, attested by the completion of the Peking-Kalgan Railway. We are highly honoured by the appreciation you have manifested by participating with us in this inaugural ceremony, and from the sight of your countenances we believe that you share also with us in the joy and enthusiasm of this event.

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

To those who have studied the topographical features of this region, it is apparent that the engineering problems met with in the construction of the line were not of the ordinary kind, for to solve these problems was a task requiring the expenditure of money and manly energy.

The tunnelling at several passes—one being over 3,000 feet in length—was a work practically new to our engineers, while the mountainous nature of the country demanded the building of the line on a steep grade. With but little experience to guide them these men set to work to construct it. Happily for them they were placed under the supervision of a man who by his untiring diligence, high capability and unwavering integrity has brought this great undertaking to a success. To this man, his Excellency Jeme Tien-yu, and his able colleagues we extend our heartiest congratulations. May the work of these men serve as a noble example to our countrymen.

RUBBER CROP.

THE RAGALLA SALE.

Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 4.
The Highlands and Lowlands September crop was 23,580 lbs; and for the nine months 234,000. Damasara for the third quarter produced 68,690 lbs; and in the nine months 142,686 lbs.LOCAL RETURNS.
Messrs. Guthrie and Co. send us the following returns of rubber companies, for which they are agents:—KAMUNING.
September, 4,500 lbs dry rubber; \$6,400. August returns were 5,000 lbs; \$2,400.

LINGGI.

September, 48,000 lbs; for nine months ended September 175,500 lbs. Corresponding figures last year 28,000 lbs; 184,000 lbs.

LAUB (F.M.S.).

September, 9,001 lbs, total 54,687 lbs for the nine months. Corresponding figures last year, September 5,151 lbs; 22,357 lbs wet.

LEBURY.

Messrs. W. Barker and Co. report the following: September 6,748 lbs; last September 1,600 lbs; nine months 1909, 43,948 lbs; last year 15,889 lbs.

RAGALLA OR ALLAGAR.

Messrs. McAlister and Co. inform us that cable advice has been received from London to the effect that the name of the Company which acquires the Property of the Ragalla Rubber Co., Ltd., is the "Allagar Rubber Estates Ltd." and that the capital thereof is in shares of 2s. od. each. They have also been advised that the capital of the "Allagar Rubber Estates Ltd." has been fully subscribed.

SUMATRA PARA.

Messrs. Hooper and Co., agents, have received the following telegrams from the Sumatra Para Rubber Plantations Limited, London:—The Directors have authorised the payment of a final dividend making the total dividend for the book year 1909.

SINGAPORE AND JOHORE.

Nordau (from Messrs. F. W. Barker) for September 4,774 lbs.—Singapore Para Para.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

To the EDITOR of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR.—Taxpayers—or such of them as have perused the excellent editorial columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* last evening—are under an obligation to you for the illuminating "By Glances at the Estimates." When on the previous evening I "ran through" the nine columns of the Governor's presentation of the Colony's financial position in the coming year, I rose from the task as if one bewildered not only by "an avalanche of words" but positively daunted by an accumulation of figures that made me but little the wiser as to how the taxpayers stand in relation to the Government in 1910. It may be due either to my mental myopia or intellectual drowsiness that I failed to grasp the salient features of the Governor's budget speech. Certain it is that it was not until I pursued your last evening's exposition that I discovered the immensity of the size of omission, that had been unwittingly committed by the head of the Executive.

It was a fallacy to believe that the grocer's and oilmen's stores carrying on the business of wine dealers as an adjunct were reaping a harvest from local, that is, resident consumers. The inhabitants of the Colony are not those upon whom "the trade" relied absolutely for the turn-over in their business. It is the shipping coming in and out of the port with clock-like regularity that was our best customers.

Since the operation of the new law with its consequential increase in the price of liquors, the shipping (excluding, of course, the river steamers) has very materially reduced their demand on the Hongkong grocer. At one time they used to replenish their larders in port before returning their voyages. Now what happens? Steamers come in from the North with their pantries well provisioned with wines and spirits purchased at Shanghai and the Northern ports where liquors are exempt from the surtax imposed by dealers in Hongkong for the return journey and so no drawing, or a comparatively small proportion of it, is made on Hongkong.

In view of this fact it does not require much explaining to show that the diminished sales will have a detrimental effect upon the imports, and accordingly the estimate of revenue may fall considerably below Government anticipations.

It is well, therefore, before passing the Appropriation Bill, that the unofficial members of Council should give careful thought to the possibility, and, even the probability, of the liquor dealers not realising anything like the round five lakhs which is confidently looked forward to in certain quarters.—Yours, etc.,

I would like to state, through the medium of your columns, for the information of the Legislative Council, that the imposition of the excise has already produced one effect—an effect, which, by the way, the *Hongkong Telegraph* had prophetic instinct anticipated. Writing from my own experience I can say, without fear of contradiction, that, whereas before the laying of liquor duties, the daily proceeds of sales in my store represented an average of from \$125 to \$150, they have since dwindled to not more than a third of that amount. As far as I have been able to gather my experience is not unique; it is typical of the cases of all retail stores carrying on business similar to my own.

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THE BUTLER-WRIGHT CASE.

PROCEEDINGS AT SHANGHAI.

At H. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on the 4th inst., before Sir H. V. L. and de Smidt, Judge, in the case Rev. William Butler Wright, Mr. G. E. Dibb, counsel for defendant, applied to his Lordship to change the venue of the trial from Canton to Shanghai.

The Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, was present in Court.

Mr. Douglas, who returned to Shanghai by the P. & O. S. *Almaya*, said that he had just arrived from Canton and he had brought with him the following affidavit made by the accused, in support of the application:

"William Butler Wright of Shamsen, Canton, in the Empire of China, make oath and say as following—

"I have been committed for trial upon four several charges of larceny of sums of \$2,150, \$1,500, \$5,000 and \$3,000, money of and belonging to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China.

"Upon learning the case for the prosecution it appeared that the Managing Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, the representative of the Emperor of China in this matter, in no way consented to the institution of this prosecution, but that the same was instituted upon the personal initiative of one Frank Grove, Chief Engineer and a fellow employee with me of the railway.

"I have been arrested on these charges without notice and without being given any opportunity to offer any explanation of matters in account and I believe that in the institution of this prosecution, as well as in its conduct a certain amount of animus and personal feeling towards me has played an inconsiderable part. This personal feeling against me extends throughout the whole of the Shamsen where I have many enemies and absolutely no friends. In proof of this I may state that though I have resided there for 24 months, have been a member of all the Clubs, taken a prominent part in the life of the place and done kindnesses to many, I have found on my arrest no persons to come forward and give the necessary security to enable me to be released from custody.

"The matter of my arrest and charge has been fully discussed in all the Clubs and bars of the place and although the public, which is very small and limited to about one hundred persons, have not yet been told my side of the story, they all seem to be fully convinced that I am guilty.

"In consequence of the above fact and in view of all circumstances of the case I conscientiously believe that it will not be possible for me to obtain fair and impartial trial before a jury of my fellow-countrymen in Canton.

Mr. Douglas added that it was well-known to some of the railway people that Mr. Wright was leaving as early as August 31, and it was well-known to the Chief Engineer two days before Mr. Wright left that he was leaving by *Tung Man* and that his passage was booked to Shanghai. The whole of the case had been put through with considerable haste, and that there was considerable feeling in connection with the matter was shown by the newspaper reports. In the *N. C. D. News* of September 6, there was the following telegram:

"CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF AN ACCOUNTANT.

Hongkong, Sept. 5.

It has been reported to the police that Mr. Butler Wright, accountant of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway, has disappeared.—Our Own Correspondent.

That, commented Mr. Douglas, was one of the many rumours which were prevalent at the time.

His Lordship—I shall have to have something stronger than that. That is a telegram to Shanghai and it cannot prejudice a trial in Canton.

Mr. Douglas—the local (Hongkong) papers have headed their articles about this case. "The Railway Sensation," and such like. The chief basis of my application is the peculiar conditions prevailing in Canton. There is a very small jury list indeed, and of the eight witnesses called, seven are resident in Shamsen. That reduces the list and in addition everyone in the railway offices would be excluded and in the International Bank, and possibly the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

His Lordship—I said that the Consul at Canton, in a dispatch to the Court, considered that about fifteen gentlemen would be available to serve on the jury who could be considered, independent and able to form a proper judgment on the case.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that each party had three peremptory challenges.

His Lordship replied that if a jury could not be found the Court would, if necessary, sit with Assessors.

Mr. Douglas then dealt with the question of convenience.

His Lordship said that inconvenience to the Court or Crown would not stand in the way if a miscarriage of justice was in any way probable. He was acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Canton and there might be some difficulty in obtaining a proper trial there. At the same time he would remind counsel of the Consul's statement that fifteen persons were available who would, in his opinion, give the accused an absolutely fair hearing and decide on the merits of the case alone. With regard to the appearance of the witnesses the Consul seemed to think that the witness Wei Han could not attend here, and as regards the railway he said the trial would cause great embarrassment to the administration and that they would lose the services of the Chief Engineer and Acting Chief Accountant at a time when the trial was going on.

The Crown Advocate said that his chief objection to the case being tried in Shanghai was that it might be necessary to refer a great deal to the books of the railway and in that case they would require to have all the books and other necessary material brought up here. He preferred to put the accounts before the jury in a way in which he would understand and they would understand. Then there was the question of expense, and the Crown might not be justified in paying the claims of all the witnesses who would have to come up here for trial. He thought that it was necessary that they should have Wei Han's evidence and he could not see why he should be allowed to go away. Mr. Wilkinson added that it was a question whether the Crown was justified in having all this expense by bringing witnesses to Shanghai and transporting books unless the private prosecution was willing to pay something.

His Lordship—that is a question I ought to consider.

Mr. Wilkinson referred to the practice in civil cases.

His Lordship—Would it be in a criminal case?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the Court should consider it. With regard to Wei Han I think his Government should not allow him to go away in the circumstances. As regards myself my only serious objection to the case being tried here is that I should like all the material for the question of account here at my hand, and the difficulty of explaining to a jury the whole of the case which has gone before. It is

entirely for your Lordship to say, whether the trial will be easier here or there.

His Lordship—Will you put it as high as this. Mr. Crown Advocate, you think it is your duty to oppose the case being tried here? I would appreciate your reason that you would like everything in your hands before going into Court and you might not have it here. Is your feeling so strong as to oppose the trial?

Mr. Wilkinson—It is my duty to place it before the Court for consideration.

His Lordship—Just so, but do you put it so strong as to press it?

Mr. Wilkinson—For that reason I would press it upon the Court.

His Lordship—Suppose there should be no delay. It seems to me if this were pressed on, you would be able to get your papers and instructions for trial here. I have always felt, from the beginning of this case, that any hurry or haste would be most unfortunate and prejudicial to the proper administration of justice which is of course a proper determination of the question before us—the innocence or guilt of the prisoner—and therefore I think it is most unfortunate that the principal Chinese witness in such a case as this should not be able to attend, and I think it is really most essential that he should be here, and I think that the Chinese authorities should know that that is my view, as it is your view Mr. Wilkinson, and I think also the view of Mr. Douglas as representing the prisoner, is it not?

Mr. Douglas—Yes my lord.

His Lordship—The Crown Advocate has not made any application to me in that connection.

Mr. Douglas said that the greatest expenses would be the cost of the witnesses, passages to and from Shanghai and their maintenance for three days. He submitted that witnesses in criminal cases were not entitled to payment.

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His Lordship—I think the Chinese authorities should know that that is the view of all of us who are concerned in the administration of justice here, and that if in the face of that, his attendance cannot be secured, at all events we shall feel that everything so far as the administration of British justice is concerned that is committed to our hands, that any failure of justice which might occur owing to the absence of this witness we cannot hold ourselves responsible for it. That is my view and I shall take the first opportunity of calling the Chinese authorities' notice to that by communicating with His Majesty's Minister in Peking. Feeling as I do I would ask you Mr. Douglas if I grant this change of venue, whether you press for the case to be heard at once?

Mr. Douglas—I want to point out that I must be prepared for that man to give evidence now and that he would not be available for the trial. I have in my measure to be prepared for his absence. I think it is desirable that we should not have to rely on the evidence taken in the lower Court, but he should be present at the trial.

His Lordship—I feel that strongly myself. I think if I grant this I must of necessity allow time to the Crown Advocate to get further instructions.

Mr. Douglas—My client feels so strongly about the change of venue as to stay in custody an extra two weeks to enable it to be done.

His Lordship—I will not decide the question at once but I will telegraph to His Majesty's Minister at once, and I shall wait a further report from Canton, which I hope to get in answer to a telegram which I sent this morning, but possibly I may not get it in consequence of this dispatch which I spoke of having arrived since that telegram was sent. At all events on Friday, if necessary, so that the case would be heard at as early a date after his arrival as will be convenient to the parties.

In reply to a remark by counsel, his Lordship said that he had looked up the sailing list and he did not think they would care to go to Hongkong before Friday. If they counted up the days they would see that the trial might begin on the fourteenth of this month at Canton. The question of the change of venue could, however, come up on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

6th October.

Mr. Douglas mentioned that he had obtained copies of the *Hongkong Daily Press* of September 6 and 7, which, he said, contained rather sensational accounts of the alleged defalcations. He then read extracts from the reports, which he characterized as "distorted accounts." Preceding he said that the date of Mr. Butler Wright's departure from Hongkong, and the name of the steamer were known to Mr. Grove. An account of the proceedings at Canton also appeared in the *South China Morning Post* of September 27 and 28. Both reports were headed "A Local Sensation."

His Lordship asked if the proceedings were correctly reported.

Mr. Douglas said yes; in fact they were rather well reported.

His Lordship then handed the copies of the *South China Morning Post* back to Mr. Douglas.

The Crown Advocate said that his learned friend relied on the question of local reports.

Both the articles read had expressed surprise that a man who held the position Mr. Wright did should have been accused of having committed such an offence.

His Lordship—They seem to have taken a step.

The Crown Advocate assented, and added that another unfortunate portion was the allusion to the ladies. The question of costs in regard to the change of venue would have to be arranged. In support of his contention he cited Archibald, (3rd Edition, p. 16-78) R. v. Gilbey. He would ask that some provision for the costs incurred should be made, if his Lordship thought the case should be removed.

His Lordship—Whatever the result may be?

The Crown Advocate replied in the affirmative, and said that his statement was borne out by the remarks contained on the next page, which dealt with change of venue.

His Lordship asked what the extra costs would be.

The Crown Advocate replied that the chief costs would be the return fares of the witnesses to Shanghai and maintaining them while here. He then read a cablegram which he had received. This read, "Butler Wright versus impracticable must take all witnesses Shanghai entailing great expenses entirely dislocate work of head office of Railway some witnesses impossible have embarrass prosecution."

Mr. Douglas asked who had signed the cablegram.

The Crown Advocate replied that it was signed and Mr. Douglas remarked, "Deacons, the real prosecutor."

The Crown Advocate said that he put the telegram before the Court in confirmation of his contention regarding the difficulties of getting the witnesses to Shanghai, and their expense. He did not want the prosecution to have any excuse at all.

His Lordship—That is what really weighs with me. Canton is only a small place as we know, people in the East live in a friendly and intimate way, and things are quite certain to have been discussed even by those who would wish to stand most aloof from them. Those same people have possibly discussed the question of whether they would have to serve on the jury. Even supposing you did get a jury who are quite independent—I mean, you may feel really in your mind that they are independent and that the man may have a fair trial—at the same time it is by no means improbable that these people have unconsciously expressed an opinion, and there is always the chance of the trial being upset at great expense.

His Lordship—that is a question I ought to consider.

Mr. Wilkinson referred to the practice in civil cases.

His Lordship—Would it be in a criminal case?

Mr. Wilkinson—I think the Court should consider it. With regard to Wei Han I think his Government should not allow him to go away in the circumstances. As regards myself my only serious objection to the case being tried here is that I should like all the material for the question of account here at my hand, and the difficulty of explaining to a jury the whole of the case which has gone before. It is

entirely for your Lordship to say, whether the trial will be easier here or there.

His Lordship—Oh yes, I know that.

The Crown Advocate said that the most difficult witness to bring up would be the acting manager of the International Bank and the agent at Canton of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.

His Lordship—I think this is a serious matter, and not a step that I can take lightly. Have your their depositions and could it be read to them?

The Crown Advocate—I would want to see the entries.

His Lordship—The books will have to come.

His Lordship—Suppose there should be no delay. It seems to me if this were pressed on, you would be able to get your papers and instructions for trial here. I have always felt, from the beginning of this case, that any hurry or haste would be most unfortunate and prejudicial to the proper administration of justice which is of course a proper determination of the question before us—the innocence or guilt of the prisoner—and therefore I think it is most unfortunate that the principal Chinese witness in such a case as this should not be able to attend, and I think it is really most essential that he should be here, and I think that the Chinese authorities should know that that is my view, as it is your view Mr. Wilkinson, and I think also the view of Mr. Douglas as representing the prisoner, is it not?

Mr. Douglas said that as regards the expenses, if the Court had power to order the applicant to pay the expenses of the trial in the event of a conviction, he, on behalf of the prisoner should have to insist on all costs being paid by the prosecutor in the event of an acquittal.

His Lordship—Have you any right for saying that?

Mr. Douglas thought that he had. He would like to know what the additional costs would be. He was prepared to submit that there would be no additional costs; in fact that the holding of the trial in Shanghai would be much cheaper than holding it in Canton. If the trial were held in Canton it would not be conducted by the Crown Advocate, so it would be necessary to pay for the services of another legal practitioner.

His Lordship—The Crown Advocate has not made any application to me in that connection.

Mr. Douglas said that the greatest expenses would be the cost of the witnesses, passages to and from Shanghai and their maintenance for three days. He submitted that witnesses in criminal cases were not entitled to payment.

His Lordship—I think the Chinese authorities should know that that is the view of all of us who are concerned in the administration of justice here, and that if in the face of that, his attendance cannot be secured, at all events we shall feel that everything so far as the administration of British justice is concerned that is committed to our hands, that any failure of justice which might occur owing to the absence of this witness we cannot hold ourselves responsible for it. That is my view and I shall take the first opportunity of calling the Chinese authorities' notice to that by communicating with His Majesty's Minister in Peking. Feeling as I do I would ask you Mr. Douglas if I grant this change of venue, whether you press for the case to be heard at once?

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Opium Smuggling.

A DEFENDANT'S COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

ALLEGED FORMATION OF HONGKONG SYNDICATE.

The hearing in the Grant-Kennedy smuggling case was continued in the Court of First Instance this morning, and owing to the unexpected length of time that it will occupy, a special session of the court will be held this afternoon, beginning at 3.30 o'clock, says the *Manila Times* of the 9th inst.

At one o'clock to-day, when the court adjourned, the defendant Kennedy was on the witness stand, and defence is preparing for examination, the signs of which are already evident. It will attempt to prove that the opium smuggling into Manila last July, which forms the basis of the present action, is only a part of the most gigantic smuggling operations that have ever been carried on. Expert testimony this morning was to the effect that the amount of this opium and cocaine was vastly underestimated in importance, and that the contraband which the authorities captured was not valued at a mere \$20,000 but was worth considerably over \$100,000 and was but a part of the most ingenious fraud that has ever been perpetrated, that would literally have flooded the islands with opium and cocaine had this seizure not been made.

The defence is endeavouring to show that Kennedy acted only as an agent, and was to receive only a small portion of the large shipment, and that the big fraud had its financial banking in Hongkong. The man McLarty, who figured as a "dark horse" yesterday, appears to have been the purchasing agent, part of the contraband drug, and that these operations were carried on such a large scale that the man behind it could afford to send him on a special trip to England to buy cocaine in large quantities.

The first witness called this morning was James P. Lawler, who was cross-examined relative to his testimony given yesterday.

Two messengers from the cable company testified that William Kennedy was the recipient of several cables addressed to "Kaimi," his telegraphic address.

Joseph B. Cooley, of the information division of the Philippines Constabulary, was then called to the stand and was subjected to sharp and lively cross-examination. Cooley is accustomed to the witness stand, however, and replied spiritedly to several choice morsels of sarcasm by Judge Waite, for the defence.

Cooley testified to having overheard a conversation between Grant and Kennedy at the Nevada Hotel on the night of August 7. He was seated behind a screen and heard everything that was said. He saw plainly the defendant Kennedy when he entered and when he left, and was sure of his identity. Grant asked Kennedy for news with reference to the opium case, in connection with which he had been arrested. Kennedy said "Everything is all right, I have cabled to the people in Hongkong who worked the deal, and they have gotten out." He was not afraid that the authorities would get the other people in Hongkong; they had gone to Manchuria. Wishing to find out the names of others implicated in the deal he asked Mrs. Grant to instruct her husband to ask some leading questions. Instead, Mrs. Grant entered the room and asked Kennedy who worked the deal in Hongkong. Kennedy said his brother and another man did, naming both. His brother was not named Kennedy; he had a Chinese name.

Grant asked Kennedy what financial interest he had in the shipment; then Kennedy said he stood to lose \$10,000, and that \$2,000 was put up in Hongkong. Grant said: "What do you want me to do?" and Kennedy answered: "Make a strong fight; I have lost a good deal already, but will pay all your lawyer fees and whatever fines the court may impose, so long as you do not implicate me in the deal."

Judge Waite: "In other words, he advised Grant to stand pat?"

The witness answered: "Yes; to stand pat." The witness then stated that he asked Mrs. Grant to tell her husband to some leading questions to Kennedy in order that he might get the names of others implicated in the illegal transaction. Mrs. Grant herself then entered the room and questioned Kennedy. The latter stated that his brother, in Hongkong, who was connected with the opium shipment, went by his Chinese name and not by that of Kennedy. He did not make a memorandum of the name. She asked him who was the other man, and he gave a name. He did not make a memorandum of this name either. Then she asked: "You say you want to keep yourself out of it; what if Mr. Grant goes to Bulibid?" To which Kennedy answered: "There is no danger. Good lawyers have told me that all he can get is a fine, which I will pay if he does not implicate me."

Upon cross-examination Cooley was scored by the defence. Asked if he was a police officer with jurisdiction in Manila he said that he had jurisdiction all over the islands, but that as a matter of courtesy his division did not interfere with arrests or investigations within the city, leaving that to the city detectives. He had consulted with General Baudouin and the prosecuting attorney before taking a hand in the present case.

"Then you interferred as a matter of personal courtesy, didn't you?" asked Judge Waite.

"I confess that I was anxious to get at the inside facts of this opium case."

"In fact, you 'butted in,' didn't you?"

In reply to questions by Judge Waite, the witness stated that the actual bringing in of the opium was not discussed by Grant and Kennedy, nor did they discuss the matter of bringing the consignment from the ship to the shop of George V. Taylor. In reply to questions propounded to show the witness' knowledge of what was said or implied that directly connected the defendant Kennedy with the actual importation, the witness said that the questions put to him called for a conclusion, and declined to answer. Judge Waite then asked:

"Did you, at that conversation, hear anything that would directly or indirectly or by implication in connection with other facts, connect the defendant Kennedy with the actual introduction of the opium?" to which the witness answered:

"Yes; he had an interest in the transaction to the extent of \$8,000 but nothing that was said led me to believe that Kennedy conducted the transaction."

"Did you hear anything that would lead you to believe that he was actually connected with the importation of the opium?" Objected to by the prosecution as an argument. Overruled.

"I don't understand," the witness answered.

Outside of the money interest and the preparation of the shipload at Hongkong did you hear anything that would connect Kennedy with the actual introduction of the opium?"

"No."

Bernard Beaumont, special deputy collector of customs, testified to have made a trip to Hongkong on July 10 to investigate the opium seizure. He stated that he was present at two examinations of William Harries, who actually showed the merchandise in which the opium was

found, but he did not mention what these investigations disclosed.

The defence here entered objection to all invoices introduced yesterday by the prosecution, also to the correspondence between Barker and Company and Grant as having no tendency whatever to establish the connection of Kennedy with the illegal importation, and as not corroborating the testimony of the witness Cooley. Overruled, subject to further study.

The opium and cocaine identified by the Bureau of Science and by custom house agents, was also objected to on the same grounds. Overruled, with the same proviso.

Grant was recalled to the witness stand for re-cross-examination, but no new evidence was offered. The defence endeavoured to show by him that there was an understanding between him and the prosecuting attorney that he would be furnished immunity from imprisonment in return for his plea of guilty and his testimony against Kennedy. Overruled. The objection was then renewed as to the incompetency of one co-defendant against another, and a lengthy argument ensued. Overruled, subject to further study and decision later.

The defence demanded a final decision by the court on the question of the admissibility of Grant's testimony, stating that the Court's decision would materially affect the line of defence to be followed, intimating that if Grant's testimony were stricken out of the record, the defence would offer no evidence, whatever.

The prosecution rested. Intermission of five minutes for the defence to prepare for the presentation of its case.

The defence asked for sufficient time to allow the cable company to secure copies of telegrams sent from Grant at Hongkong to Manila, which was granted. The understanding was also reached that the attorneys for both sides will meet with the cashier of the International Bank to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to make a transcript from the bank's books, which will be offered in evidence by the defence. The purpose of this is not known.

The only witness for the defence so far was William Kennedy, one of the defendants, who took the stand first and was still on at the closing of court.

Kennedy had known Grant for about ten months; had first met him at Hongkong, being introduced to him by Mr. O'Brien at the Astor House. He saw him later in Manila; it was about the middle of February of this year; he also saw him at various times afterwards and had an interview with him on June 22; Grant had come to his office and had then just returned from Hongkong, he said. Grant wanted him to buy four tubs made in Hongkong, offering to sell them for \$3,000. He offered to bring in a quantity of opium in them for an additional \$2,500. They were made, he said, for the special purpose of carrying opium. The defence introduced some letters which the witness identified as being sent to and received from his business agent in Hongkong. They all referred to opium shipment. He had written his correspondent that he had arranged with Grant to bring in opium in the tubes (shafe) and had promised to buy 200 pounds for \$8,000, or 10,000, Mexican currency. The letters from him to Hongkong were press copies in the handwriting of his bookkeeper.

The prosecution objected that the letters were a self-serving declaration. The objection was overruled.

The defence offered other documents purporting to be the terms of an agreement between Grant and Kennedy, whereby the latter was to receive only 200 pounds of opium, to be paid when safely delivered to him at Manila, the expense of transportation, arrangements and risks to be borne by Grant. Instructions relative to this agreement were copied to Hongkong. A lively alteration arose during the proceedings between Mr. O'Brien, of the defence, and Detective Cooley, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. This was when Kennedy's brother took the stand. Cooley, sitting in the background, whispered audibly:

"This is the first time he ever admitted that he was Kennedy's brother."

Mr. O'Brien turned on him and made an indignant denial. Cooley then said:

"It is so. He never would admit it before."

O'Brien: "What you say is not true."

Cooley: "You are a liar!"

O'Brien (to the Court): "I demand protection from this court against the use of any such abusive and insulting language."

Southworth: "There you are; you got yourself into it."

O'Brien: "And that is not true."

Mr. Southworth rose, indignant and flushed with the heat of battle; Cooley looked daggers at his opponent and the court endeavoured to pour oil on the ruffled waters. Mr. Southworth repeated the conversation between Mr. Conley and Mr. O'Brien, and the Court said:

"It is a private matter, gentlemen, between the attorney for the defence and a witness who is not an officer of the court, and I cannot interfere except to prevent a breach of the peace. It should be settled outside of the court-room."

Southworth (to O'Brien): "I am ready to settle it outside whenever you are ready."

Conley took a hit in his trousers; Colm smirched and looked out window. Waite resumed his seat and looked at the Court; and the Court said: "Proceed with the witness," and the reporter came out from behind the stenographer, where he had taken refuge.

The trial proceeded.

Mr. Southworth then stated that the defendant Grant was seriously ill and could not appear at the trial, and since he desired to again place him on the witness stand in rebuttal of some evidence of the defence, he asked for a continuance. Judge Waite also stated that he desired to present his argument orally, and that a short respite would be appreciated.

Mr. C. Hobart, representing the defendant Grant, stated that he had seen his client this morning and that he was in no condition to give evidence.

The court: "Since as far as the defendant Grant is concerned any matter that will now be presented on his behalf will have an important bearing on the question of the penalty to be imposed, I feel that all of the light possible should be thrown on this case, and that while I should be glad to terminate the trial now and hear the arguments immediately, the defendant's condition will not permit this, and a continuance is therefore granted until such time as the defendant Grant may be in a fit condition to testify intelligently. If later he is able to testify but not able to appear in court, the court will adjourn to his rooms, where we will take his testimony."

The defence has rested its case, and all evidence except that in rebuttal by the defendant Grant is now in. As soon as Grant is able to testify the arguments will immediately follow.

The cables alleged to have passed between Grant and Barker and Company will probably be translated some time to-day, and the defence relies upon these to furnish important proofs of the connection of Grant with the illegal importation before the opium and cocaine ever left Hongkong. The prosecution, on the other hand, endeavours to prove that the defendant Kennedy organised the whole deal and furnished the capital for the same.

Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. M. Herman, he was not allowed to take the witness stand this morning and the case has gone over until such time as his mental and physical condition may be so far improved as to admit of the taking of his testimony.

The afternoon session of the trial Saturday lasted until eight o'clock in the evening when the court adjourned. Throughout the day Grant had maintained an unnatural calmness of manner and the mental suffering which he endured was plainly shown by his face, which had undergone a remarkable change, in the last few days, and all day he appeared haggard and worn-out. Leaving the court-room Saturday night, he collapsed completely and Dr. Herman was called. This morning his lawyer, Charles O. Cohn, visited his apartments and found him in a pitiful state. Grant could not converse intelligently, and his speech was fragmentary and disconnected.

The morning session of the trial, the action being now directed against the defendant Kennedy, was continued with Kennedy's evidence being given to the prosecution as an argument. Overruled.

"I don't understand," the witness answered.

Outside of the money interest and the preparation of the shipload at Hongkong did you hear anything that would connect Kennedy with the actual introduction of the opium?"

"No."

Bernard Beaumont, special deputy collector of customs, testified to have made a trip to Hongkong on July 10 to investigate the opium seizure. He stated that he was present at two examinations of William Harries, who actually showed the merchandise in which the opium was

found, but he did not mention what these investigations disclosed.

The defence here entered objection to all invoices introduced yesterday by the prosecution, also to the correspondence between Barker and Company and Grant as having no tendency whatever to establish the connection of Kennedy with the illegal importation, and as not corroborating the testimony of the witness Cooley. Overruled, subject to further study.

The opium and cocaine identified by the Bureau of Science and by custom house agents, was also objected to on the same grounds. Overruled, with the same proviso.

This morning the defence produced a number of cables alleged to have passed between Grant and Barker and Company, the original shippers of the contraband. The defence will endeavour to prove by these the existence of a plot for shipping the opium and cocaine which was captured by custom house agents on July 25, and which forms the basis of the present action.

Later Kennedy's brother was put on the stand, but no evidence of importance was given by him.

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Mr. W. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. S. S. S. Dixon (from Mr. R. A. Hardinge's office) represented the defendant company.

Mr. Harris asked for leave to amend the claim. Plaintiff was not paid for the time he actually worked—from 2nd September to 19th September, 1909. The additional claim was \$10,000, which made the whole amount \$1,000.

It was stated for the plaintiff that the action was brought for the recovery of damages for wrongful dismissal.

The defence demanded a final decision by the court on the question of the admissibility of Grant's testimony, stating that the Court's decision would materially affect the line of defence to be followed.

The defence introduced some letters which the witness identified as being sent to and received from his business agent in Hongkong. They all referred to opium shipment.

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FOOTBALL.

H. K. F. C. SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley the second round of the above competition was concluded, and some excellent play was witnessed.

The match between Carroll's team and Gregory's turned out very interesting, although the former won by 2 goals to nil. About four minutes after play young Goldenberg secured the ball, and scored a hard stinger which beat the goal-keeper. After this the opponents tried hard to equalize but with no results. In the second half the same thing occurred, and Goldenberg again in front netted the second and last goal.

The other match between Weston and Danby was also interesting. The game was a good and fast one throughout, and ended in a draw, one goal.

The third round will be played on Tuesday, 16th, at 5.15 p.m.; the teams that will meet are as follows:—Garrett vs. Weston, and Danby vs. Carroll.

NAVAL YARD vs. KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following will represent the Kowloon Football Club in the League Match against the Naval Yard at Happy Valley, 4.30 p.m., Kow (goal), Allen, Van Ginkel (Full-Backs), Folkes, Storie, Lappley (Half-backs), Mead, Wilkie, Brown, Morris, and Headback (Forwards).

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE NEXT REGATTA.

It is five years ago since the V.R.C. regatta was last held, and in 1906, nothing could be done. Owing to the big typhoon that visited the Colony in that year the Club lost all their boats with the exception of one blue tub. This year the V.R.C. Committee have decided to hold their own regatta again.

In 1907 the V.R.C. and the Yacht Club proposed to hold a joint regatta and owing to some differences this fell through. After that the Hongkong Regatta Meeting was formed and proved a success.

We understand that the next Regatta will most probably take place before Christmas. Since the swimming season is now over, crews can be seen going out one after another every day in fours, pairs, and tubs, and this shows that the rowing members mean business, and good results may be expected from them. We wish the V.R.C. every success at the forthcoming meeting.

A SLEEPY LUKONG.

ATTACKED ANOTHER LUKONG WITH HIS TRUNCHEON.

13th inst.

Because he was reprimanded by a comrade for sleeping while on duty, a "Lukong" in the early hours of this morning made vigorous use of his official emblem—to wit, his truncheon—curiously enough, on another Chinese guardian of the peace. The injured man, his head swathed with bandages, appeared in the Police Court this morning and presented a sorry spectacle. His assailant was also there—wearing his uniform. From the story of the "Lukong," it would appear that early this morning the two men were doing their respective beats in the vicinity of Hollywood Road, when one of them discovered that a larceny had been committed on the other's beat. On going to inform his brother-policeman of his good fortune, he made the interesting discovery of finding him asleep at his post. He quickly roused the other from his slumbers and told him what an excellent case he had missed. The latter, however, who was greatly disturbed from his slumbers, would have none of it, and, producing his truncheon, dealt the intruder a few effective blows on the body, and by way of adding insult to injury, finished by a number of quick-as-lightning thrusts on the head. The obnoxious one's subordinate conduct landed him in the Police Court this morning, when the case was remanded until to-morrow.

A "BOYS" DISMISSAL.

CLAIM AGAINST FORMER MASTER.

In the Summary Court, this morning, Kwong Chiu, a house-boy, sued Mr. F. Rummel for \$30, being amount of wages due to him by the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that he had been in the employ of the defendant for about five months. One night in October last, defendant came into the house, and next morning complained that he had lost 30 cents. He was told that his services were required no longer and given five minutes to go out of the house.

The defendant's story was to the effect that complainant was in his employ from the 1st May last and missed small sums of money on several occasions.

Plaintiff (To defendant) If you had lost your money, why did you not report the master to the Police?—I didn't want to do that.

A comrade of the defendant also gave evidence.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$15.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL MINT.

AMOUNT OF NEW COINAGE.

The value of coins to be struck by the Imperial Mint, Osaka, for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$15,000,000 of silver and subsidiary coins for the Japanese Government and \$5,000,000 of standard, and \$1,500,000 of subsidiary coins for the Korean Government. The value of gold pieces struck this year on private application is said to be unprecedentedly large. The quantity of gold bullion received by the Mint for coinage purposes from April to September last was 80,188 kwanmas, or about 66,149 lbs., representing about \$16,000,000 in value. Of this, about \$14,000,000 was in coin. The principal applicants were the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The total value of gold coins to be struck during the present fiscal year is expected to reach \$50,000,000. The amount of metal currency now in circulation in Japan is estimated at a total of \$15,000,000. It appears that the re-coining of old silver pieces—50 sen and 20 sen has not been completed. As the coins are made much smaller by the re-coining, the Government will make a profit of about \$20,000,000 after deducting expenses. This profit is to be added to the funds of the Government for the readjustment of coinage.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A CORRESPONDENT at Harbin, writing on the 2d inst., says:—Mr. A. Schmidt, the popular Commissioner of the Chinese customs at Harbin, met with a nasty accident on Sept. 18th. Owing to a swerve of his horse he was thrown and either by the fall or a kick his jaw was broken. Painfully remounting his rode home and was taken to the hospital where his jaw was reset and no serious damage is likely to result. In fact, Mr. Schmidt was at work the next day although his face is still incised with plaster of Paris. Mr. Schmidt has returned from Newchow to reside here.

A RCKLESS SHAMAN.

CASE AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, Mr. Dixie Hopcroft, Chief Officer of the R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, charged Henry George Davis, seaman, with absenting himself from the ship on the 13th inst. It appears that the defendant, who is a night watchman on board the *Empress of Japan*, was found asleep on watch on the 10th and 11th inst. He was warned by the mate not to go ashore any more, but he disobeyed the order and went ashore sometime in the afternoon and did not report for duty till 11 a.m. on the 14th, another man having to keep his watch.

The Harbour Master ordered the forfeiture of eight days' pay and further sentenced the defendant to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be put on board the *Empress of China* before sailing.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARK REPORT.

Reviewing the shark business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:

Considerably more attention has been given to our local stocks than for some time past and a fair business has been put through during the week.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled fairly steady during the week and small sales have taken place at \$365. The London rate has declined to 5 per cent. Nationals continue in demand at \$365.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons remain weak and on offer at \$375. North Chinas are steady at Tls. 115. Unions are offering at \$365. Yangtze rates are unchanged and without business to report.

Fires Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have risen to \$375; at which rate buyers prevail. China Fires are also in demand and can be placed at \$214.

Shipping.—Both China and Manila and Douglas are unaltered and without business to report. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are on offer at \$314. Shell Transport have eased down to 73/- with buyers. Indo-Chinas are quiet and negotiable at \$360. In the North there are buyers at Tls. 40.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been the medium of a fair business and close with buyers at \$145. Lurons can be had at \$23. Perak Sugars are wanted at Tls. 334.

Minings.—Chinese Engineering have improved to Tls. 197, at which rate, they are in demand. There are sellers of Raubs at \$8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs are firm and sales have been effected at \$56, \$52 and \$65 closing firm. Whampoa Docks are easier and on offer at \$55. A small sale has been effected at \$54. In the North Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 751 while Hongkong Wharfs are offering at Tls. 120.

Laundries.—Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Laundry have sellers at \$104 and Humphreys Estates at \$37. West Points can be got at \$43. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without business to report.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$54. Ewans have further risen and buyers prevail at Tls. 143.

According to latest mail advices to hand from the North change in other Northern mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 87; Lou Kung Mows Tls. 111; Soo Chee Tls. 460.

Miscellaneous.—China Providents have been dealt in, in small lots, at \$9.60. Green Island Cements are weaker and after sales at \$88, offering at the rate. Peak Tramways (old) are quiet at quotation while the new shares have been sold at \$14. Hongkong Ices have declined to \$182 with sellers. Langkaws are a weaker market with sellers at Tls. 820. Sumatra, after dropping to Tls. 101, during the early part of the week have recovered and sales are reported at Tls. 107.

Rubbers.—There has only been a small business transacted during the week, most people satisfied with their present holding. Anglo-Malays have buyers at 14/5. Belgravians are slightly weaker and can be had at \$71. (Spare.) There are sellers of Castilefields at 60/- after sales during the week at 55/- and 57/-.

Colfords have been bought from London at 6/-—Highland and Lowlands have declined and are on offer at 67/6. Kuala Lumpur have shown an improvement on last week's quotation and buyers prevail at 71/- Liuggi's are wanted at 25/- Leyburys after sales at \$36/6 can now probably be obtained at 52/6. Ragalins are in demand at \$39 (Spare) Sunges Chohs, partly paid, are firm and in request at 41/- Singapore Johores are weaker and buyers sellers at the reduced rate of \$125 (Singapore).

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 7/0 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74.

Dividends Payable.—Dairy Farms—dividend of \$5.20 for year ending 31st July, 1909, payable on the 15th inst. Cantons—dividend of 6/- per share for year 1908, payable on the 22nd inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

October Settlement 29th October.
November " " 29th November.
December " " 29th December.

YARN MARKET.

AMOUNT OF NEW COINAGE.

Since the issue of our last report on the 1st instant per s.s. *Delta* our market has continued in the strong and active condition as last advised. The excitement in India caused by the abnormally high prices of the raw material, as well as the increasing firmness of bales, have greatly emboldened our local speculators who flushed with their late successes of cheap heavy purchases, have again plunged heavily and secured a considerable quantity of yarn, especially No. 10s and 12s, freely responding to the demands of holders and establishing a further appreciation in value of 6/- to \$1 per skein. Meanwhile clearances have continued very satisfactory, and stocks are gradually diminishing, at the close, however, a sudden cessation of demand has set in there being an entire absence of any inquiry for all counts. The cause for this, it is to be feared, is that prices have reached an unprecedentedly high level, which forces the dealers to exercise great caution in their dealings. They are now taking full advantage of the firmness of the importers and quiting their own holdings as rapidly as possible, for they are aware that there must be considerable slackness with the advent of the tenth moon, that is in December.

No. 6s. & 8s.—In moderate inquiry at a rise of 10/- to one dollar per skein.

No. 10s. & 12s.—Have been very heavily dealt in more especially in No. 10s which comprise more than a moiety of the whole settlement, prices showing a further appreciation of \$2 to \$3 per skein.

No. 10s.—In fair request at a slight advance, chiefly in 2 or 3 desirable spinnings.

No. 20s.—Fair request and desirable tickets only have been in request and prices have advanced \$1 to \$1 per skein, while other spinnings in less, have been passed over and they are difficult to move.

Total sales 9,462 bales.

Total stocks estimated at 50,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the godowns, and to arrive 30,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail steamer *Delta* and extra *Ischia* and *Bombay* Mart from Bombay, and *Lightning* and *Kulang* from Calcutta, have brought in 11,050 bales for Hongkong, and 9,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports, &c., amount to about 2,000 bales.

Shanghai.—It is reported strong and active and a good business is reported at an advance of one to three taels per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—Neglected throughout.

Local Mill.—Sales of 61s bales No. 10s. at \$15 and \$17 are reported.

Raw Cotton.—No stock or arrival of either Indian or China staple, and no business. We quote Indian \$32 to \$37 and China \$35 to \$39.

Ropes.—T/T 174/- Rupees. D/D 15/15 15/15 Shanghai. T/T 74/- Rupees. D/D 130 sterling 4m/19/19/16. Japan, 94/- Bar Silver, 23/10.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL.—Cotton and Yarn Brokers.

THE Government has signified telegraphed through Sir Vice-Ten-Chun-hsien to proceed to Peking.

Six months' hard labour was given a Chinaman in the Police Court last Saturday for returning from banishment.

It has been decided to begin this year the work of converting Haishan, in Chekiang, into a naval base.

Trade.—The *Delta* has arrived and is reported to have brought in 11,050 bales of 61s.

Shanghai.—It is reported strong and active and a good business is reported at an advance of one to three taels per bale.

Japanese Yarn.—Neglected throughout.

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POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL.—Cotton and Yarn Brokers.

NORMAL cable communication with Formosa is restored.

A JAPANESE was at the Magistracy last Monday fined \$5 for shooting a wild bird without a permit.

A COOLIE was fined \$20 in the Police Court last Monday for keeping an eating-house without a licence.

THIRTEEN men were fined \$4 each in the Police Court last Monday for gambling on board the s.s. *Tai On*.

A CHINAMAN was given six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for the larceny of three pieces of clothing.

Two district watchmen were awarded seven days each last Saturday for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of chestnuts.

FOR being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron, a Chinaman was given 14 days' hard labour in the Police Court last Saturday.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$10 in the Police Court this morning for being found on board the s.s. *Easter* without the master's permission.

Two Chinamen were each given six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks in the Police Court last Saturday for returning from banishment.

ACCORDING to the newspapers in Lisbon, it is impossible that the demarcation of the frontier between China and the Portuguese Colony of Macao will be submitted to arbitration.

LO SHUN, who was extradited to Canton from Hongkong a short time ago, has been found guilty of armed robbery. He was on Friday last taken out from the Fan Yu prison to the execution ground and beheaded.

MAJOR G. J. Morris, Royal Engineers, who for some time has been employed as Inspector of Works for Royal Engineers services at Glasgow, has been selected for duty at Hongkong and will proceed here at an early date.

THE Parak Pioneer says that Mr. Boonhardt despatched a wild pig at Simpang the other day which turned the scale at 210 lbs. It was a chance shot, the beast coming out of the jungle and inviting slaughter.

THE Italian Convent will hold their annual sale-of-works at the Convent, in Caine Road, on the 21st Inst. and the two following days, commencing each day at 10 a.m. The Superiress desires us to state that the proceeds of the sale will be devoted entirely to the funds for the maintenance of the hundreds of children who depend upon the community for their sustenance. Besides the orphan children there are also the aged poor and social dervishes in the Home for the Destitute at Wanchai which is under the control of the kind ladies of the Italian Convent. We confidently commend this very deserving charitable institution to the generosity of the community on the three days of sale this month.

THE output of dry rubber from Sandycroft Estate for the month of

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	APPROXIMATE PER CENT. PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST TRADES DATED.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	(\$1,500,000) (\$1,500,000) (\$1,500,000)	\$2,001,619	Interim of 4/- for account 1909 @ ex 1/8 \$22.72	4% \$995 sales London 1/11/10
NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED							
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	67	66	(\$4,000) \$100,000	\$30,358	8s (London 3/8) for 1909	... 565 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	8008	\$14 for 1907	74% \$175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	65	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	Tls. 150,512	Interim of 7/8 for 1908	58% Tls. 171
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	18,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	\$2,464,901	Final of 8/- making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	58% \$850 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	18,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus 5s for 1907	71% \$323
 FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	\$275,141	\$6 and bonus 3s for 1907	7% \$114 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	168,711	\$17 for 1907	8% \$175 buyers
 SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$700 \$24,658	\$1,025	5s for 1906	... \$850 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$700 \$24,658	Nil	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	7% \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$125,000	\$21,170	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	78% \$312 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65	\$10,000 \$25,645	413,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10/16-33. 15/-	... 600
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	65	65	\$10,000 \$25,645	420,000	Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	75% buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	62	62	\$100,000 \$100,000	468,817	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	7% \$33
" Star " Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,181	2/- for year ending 10.4.1909	31% \$148
 REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$10,000	Dr. 55,558	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	38% \$145 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,893	5s for 1909	... \$23
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	(\$1,00,000)	Tls. 0.73	Tls. 3/- for year ending 31.8.08	... Tls. 32 1/2 b.
 MINING.							
China Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	61	61	(\$175,000) (\$125,825)	514,150	Interim of 1/6 (coupons, No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7% Tls. 191 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	61	18/10	61	4,873	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	58% \$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODDOWNS.							
Swindon (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$15	\$49,936	Dr. 37,411	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$26,806 \$20,000	510,102	None	... \$62 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$28,442	5345,162	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	124% \$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	(\$1,00,000)	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2/- for year ending 30.6.09	64% Tls. 75 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	(\$1,00,000) (\$1,125,000)	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	68% Tls. 120 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	58% Tls. 100 buyers
General Stores, Limited	50,185	315	315	(\$12,000) \$50,000	324,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	572 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	50,000	315	315	(\$12,000) \$50,000	510,072	Interim of \$3.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	543 new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	310	310	\$100,000	526,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	58% \$82 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	55,480	60 cents for 1908	58% \$82 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	310	310	none	3378	\$12 for 1908	5% \$148
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	(\$1,525,045) \$100,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	68% \$120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	310	310	none	51,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	88% \$43 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	(\$1,50,000)	Tls. 5,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	38% Tls. 145 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	310	310	(\$15,9593) \$20,000	59,552	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6% \$52 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 6,172	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (2%)	... Tls. 80
Laot-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	... Tls. 111
Soy Chieh Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 51,172	Tls. 50 for 1906	... Tls. 460 sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	15/6	15/6	\$1,500	648	15% per share for 1908	... \$133 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	310	310	\$40,000	Nil	\$1.50 or 1908	... \$133 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	310	310	none	561,158	50 cents for year ended 21.12.06	81% \$124
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	310	310	\$100,000	534,07	80 cents for 1908	58% \$124 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	55,480	512 for 1908	5% \$148
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	310	310	none	3378	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	68% \$120 sellers
Green Island Garment Company, Limited	400,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	5375	80 cents for year ending 31.12.06	88% \$123 sellers
Hi. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	370	512 and bonus 50 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	60% \$123 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	310	310	none	5,195	512 and bonus 50 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	60% \$123 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	5,615	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	58% \$123 sellers
Hongkong Kepo Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	310	310	\$100,000 \$24,658	5,615	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	58% \$123 sellers
Massachusetts Mill. Bosch on Landbouwer	15,000	Ge. 100	Ge. 100	(\$1,57,500) \$10,000	Tls. 110,083	512 cents for year ending 31.12.06	60% \$123 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	55,000	310	310	(\$1,57,500) \$10,000	51,304	50 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 512 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	60% \$123 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	310	310	(\$1,57,500) \$10,000	51,304	None	58% \$123 buyers
Philippines Company, Limited	75,000	310	310	(\$1,57,500) \$10,000	51,304	512 cents for year ending 31.12.06	60% \$123 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	(\$1,24,820) \$10,000	Tls. 5,150	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	48% Tls. 101 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	315	315	none	Dr. 356,602	None	... \$52 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	315	315	none	325	40 cents for year ending 31.4.08	77% \$52 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	310	310	none	5172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.06	5% \$124 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	310	310	\$46,000	5343	60 cents per	

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 8008

第二初月九年元統宣

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

五界通

號五十月十英港香

536 R ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS Sterling £1,500,000 at 1/4 = \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. \$15,000,000

COUNTY OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Grosson-Chairman,
H. H. Tonkin, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,
J. W. Bandow, Esq.,
E. G. Barrett, Esq.,
G. S. Gabbay, Esq.,
W. Helm, Esq.,
C. R. Lenmann, Esq.,
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 4½ "
" " 3 " " 3½ "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,122
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,122

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADBENDER HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2½ per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
3 " 3½ " "
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1909.

NEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (\$5,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 115,745
(about £50,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paksoeran, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achien), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Colombo, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2½ per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July 1909.

Banks

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN,

OSAKA, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG,

NAGASAKI, DALNY,

LONDON, PORT ARTHUR,

LYONS, ANTUNG,

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, LIOYANG,

BOMBAY, MUKDEN,

SHANGHAI, TIE-LING,

HANKOW, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 4½ per cent. p.a.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 3½ "

TAKRO TAKAMIGHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposit is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

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DUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP \$1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinan Tsiangtou Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warwacher & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

A.M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

München.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

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Intimations.

Banks.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON 15th OCT. 16th OCT. 17th OCT.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports HIMALAYA, etc. 10th Oct. 11th Oct. 12th Oct. 13th Oct. 14th Oct. 15th Oct. 16th Oct. 17th Oct. 18th Oct. 19th Oct. 20th Oct. 21st Oct. 22nd Oct. 23rd Oct. 24th Oct. 25th Oct. 26th Oct. 27th Oct. 28th Oct. 29th Oct. 30th Oct. 31st Oct. 1st Nov. 2nd Nov. 3rd Nov. 4th Nov. 5th Nov. 6th Nov. 7th Nov. 8th Nov. 9th Nov. 10th Nov. 11th Nov. 12th Nov. 13th Nov. 14th Nov. 15th Nov. 16th Nov. 17th Nov. 18th Nov. 19th Nov. 20th Nov. 21st Nov. 22nd Nov. 23rd Nov. 24th Nov. 25th Nov. 26th Nov. 27th Nov. 28th Nov. 29th Nov. 30th Nov. 1st Dec. 2nd Dec. 3rd Dec. 4th Dec. 5th Dec. 6th Dec. 7th Dec. 8th Dec. 9th Dec. 10th Dec. 11th Dec. 12th Dec. 13th Dec. 14th Dec. 15th Dec. 16th Dec. 17th Dec. 18th Dec. 19th Dec. 20th Dec. 21st Dec. 22nd Dec. 23rd Dec. 24th Dec. 25th Dec. 26th Dec. 27th Dec. 28th Dec. 29th Dec. 30th Dec. 31st Dec. 1st Jan. 2nd Jan. 3rd Jan. 4th Jan. 5th Jan. 6th Jan. 7th Jan. 8th Jan. 9th Jan. 10th Jan. 11th Jan. 12th Jan. 13th Jan. 14th Jan. 15th Jan. 16th Jan. 17th Jan. 18th Jan. 19th Jan. 20th Jan. 21st Jan. 22nd Jan. 23rd Jan. 24th Jan. 25th Jan. 26th Jan. 27th Jan. 28th Jan. 29th Jan. 30th Jan. 31st Jan. 1st Feb. 2nd Feb. 3rd Feb. 4th Feb. 5th Feb. 6th Feb. 7th Feb. 8th Feb. 9th Feb. 10th Feb. 11th Feb. 12th Feb. 13th Feb. 14th Feb. 15th Feb. 16th Feb. 17th Feb. 18th Feb. 19th Feb. 20th Feb. 21st Feb. 22nd Feb. 23rd Feb. 24th Feb. 25th Feb. 26th Feb. 27th Feb. 28th Feb. 29th Feb. 30th Feb. 31st Feb. 1st Mar. 2nd Mar. 3rd Mar. 4th Mar. 5th Mar. 6th Mar. 7th Mar. 8th Mar. 9th Mar. 10th Mar. 11th Mar. 12th Mar. 13th Mar. 14th Mar. 15th Mar. 16th Mar. 17th Mar. 18th Mar. 19th Mar. 20th Mar. 21st Mar. 22nd Mar. 23rd Mar. 24th Mar. 25th Mar. 26th Mar. 27th Mar. 28th Mar. 29th Mar. 30th Mar. 31st Mar. 1st Apr. 2nd Apr. 3rd Apr. 4th Apr. 5th Apr. 6th Apr. 7th Apr. 8th Apr. 9th Apr. 10th Apr. 11th Apr. 12th Apr. 13th Apr. 14th Apr. 15th Apr. 16th Apr. 17th Apr. 18th Apr. 19th Apr. 20th Apr. 21st Apr. 22nd Apr. 23rd Apr. 24th Apr. 25th Apr. 26th Apr. 27th Apr. 28th Apr. 29th Apr. 30th Apr. 31st Apr. 1st May. 2nd May. 3rd May. 4th May. 5th May. 6th May. 7th May. 8th May. 9th May. 10th May. 11th May. 12th May. 13th May. 14th May. 15th May. 16th May. 17th May. 18th May. 19th May. 20th May. 21st May. 22nd May. 23rd May. 24th May. 25th May. 26th May. 27th May. 28th May. 29th May. 30th May. 31st May. 1st June. 2nd June. 3rd June. 4th June. 5th June. 6th June. 7th June. 8th June. 9th June. 10th June. 11th June. 12th June. 13th June. 14th June. 15th June. 16th June. 17th June. 18th June. 19th June. 20th June. 21st June. 22nd June. 23rd June. 24th June. 25th June. 26th June. 27th June. 28th June. 29th June.

Statls.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	{ COBLENZ Capt. H. Raegener	About SATURDAY, 16th Oct.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	{ BORNEO Capt. F. Sambill	Middle of October.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	{ LUTZOW Capt. G. Dowers	WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ PRINZESS ALICE Capt. P. Groch	About WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	{ COBLENZ Capt. H. Raegener	FRIDAY, 5th Nov. Daylight.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 ft.
Water on Blocks 28 ft.

No. 2 DOCK.

Docking Length 576 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 50 ft.
Water on Blocks 26 ft.

No. 3 DOCK.

(IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION)
Docking Length 681 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 63 ft.
Water on Blocks 21.5 ft.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the Attentions of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for lifting Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridges, Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.

THE REPORTED U.S. PROTEST.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.

A Washington telegram states that the authorities of the State Department repudiate and disown the report that the U.S. Government is taking steps to lodge a protest with Japan against the new Manchurian Agreement between Japan and China. It is not known whether Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, has ever considered such a proposal, but the opinion prevails in some quarters that one of the clauses in the new Agreement binds China to consult Japan before extending her railways in Manchuria, cannot be approved. The action of Japan in forcing China to make such a promise is a violation of the Portsmouth Treaty, whereby Japan agrees not to oppose any action of the Chinese Government for the improvement of its railway system in Manchuria for commercial purposes.

It is pointed out that another provision of the Agreement, by which Japan binds China to borrow a portion of the expenditure from and to consult Japan in the event of China constructing any railway in Manchuria, distinctly prevents other countries from investing money on railways in Manchuria, and therefore conflicts with the "open door." Moreover, arrangement, by which Japan obtains an exclusive right to work mines in the district along the Antung-Mukden and South Manchurian railways, in joint interest with Chinese capitalists, cannot be approved. The enforcement of such rights by Japan will prove an obstacle to the construction of railways in Manchuria in future.

THE LURE OF GOLD.

THE RUSH TO TANAMI.

The difficulties of finding water and obtaining rations on the route to the new goldfield in the Northern Territory, which were pointed out when the first intimation of the find was made, do not appear to be deterring adventurous spirits from making an attempt to reach the spot. They all hope to be among the few who may make rapid fortunes, and ignore the greater possibility of being among the many who will fall by the way, or find disappointment awaiting them at the end of their journey. The South Australian Minister for Mines has found it necessary to issue a warning to the diggers who are joining in the rush of the extreme hardship and danger of the route.

When Mr. Alan Davidson discovered that there was gold at Tanami nine years ago, the traces he found in the limited time at his disposal did not satisfy him of its existence in payable quantities, having regard to the remoteness of the place from the sea coast, and the rough and difficult country through which alone it could be reached. The more recent discoveries have, however, demonstrated the wealth of the district, and the length of the journey and the hardships that must be encountered are not preventing men from the attempt to win some of that wealth for themselves. The direct distance from Port Darwin, the point of departure of the rush that has set in, is between five and six hundred miles; from the mouth of the Victoria River it is nearly two hundred miles shorter, or about the same distance as Kimberley is from the western coast. In the present state of underdevelopment of the Northern Territory the field can only become profitable if it is very rich, and in that case it will have a powerful influence in attracting population to the Territory, which in its emptiness is at once a reproach and a menace to the whole of Australia.

The influence of gold discoveries on the settlement of new lands has been seen throughout the whole history of Australia, and nowhere more clearly than in Western Australia, from whose borders Tanami is distant only fifty miles. It took sixty-three years from the arrival of the first emigrant ship in 1839 for the population to grow gradually to fifty thousand, and, while now, only seventeen years after the first great rush to Coolgardie, the number of the people is three hundred thousand, and among the exports of an annual value of ten millions are found wheat and fruit while soon the western part of the island continent will join the east and south in supplying the London market with butter and other dairy products.

Dense scrubs of turpentine and mulga cloth much of the land towards Tanami. Spinifex, desert sand, salt marshes, and outcrops of black basalt on the barren hills near the trackless wilds that must be crossed before the goldfield lying in the heart of Australia can be reached by the adventurers. Tanami in the native language means "never dies," and the spot owes its name to two large and beautiful rock holes into which a spring of water wells perpetually. The basins are surrounded by the high precipitous gorge that cleaves part of one of the short tableland ranges peculiar to the district. A great and flower-starred valley opens out from the foot of the gorge; beyond are low rises of ironstone gravel, and alluvial flats which are broken to the westward by sandstone and quartzite ranges.

Lust of gold will drive many a man to walk a thousand miles for a chance to dig for gold who is too lazy to dig the kitchen garden. Whether this oasis in the desert is to be another Bendigo, restoring the financial equilibrium of the Northern Territory without cost to the Federal Government, only time can show. "Auri sacra fames" still drives men and many a "Colonial millionaire" will bleach by the track before this last-woe wilderness becomes an oasis in the commonwealth of Australia.

—Mistrey Eyes in Full Moon Gazette.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a YUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tawau, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS AT INTERVALS OF ONE SECOND.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tawau.

1. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Cape Collinson, Sheung Wan, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Harbour.

—G. F. Moore, Harbour Master.

—Mistrey Eyes in Full Moon Gazette.

—The Eye in Full Moon Gazette.

—The Eye in Full Moon Gazette.

MESSACERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS, BBTWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berths in Canton opposite Shamsen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamsen, Canton, or to their Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES, a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong 6th November, 1908.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CANTON.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H.R.H. the Duke of York, and H.R.H. the Emperor of Russia, and having 4,000 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me.

In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to

give the work done in a perfect, high based manner.

In order to take special precautions against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

London, 10, Bedford Row, W.C.

GALICIA, 10, Bowditch Street.

Shanghai, 66, Nanjing Road.

Cape Town, 1, V. & C. 1908.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Leave Ground. All kinds of Repair. Spectacles for all purposes.

Ask or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight." —

London, 10, Bedford Row, W.C.

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Intimation.

Powell's

HAVE JUST
OPENED THE
FIRST
CONSIGNMENT
OF
Ladies'

AUTUMN

and

WINTER
COATS,
SKIRTS,
COSTUMES,
ULSTERS

ALSO

A good variety of

CHILDREN'S

COATS.

The cut of these Garments is Superb and the newest colorings only are displayed.

SHOW ROOMS

AND

FITTING ROOM

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1909.

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy

"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

AMERICAN MILK IN CHINA.

TRADE WORTH BIG SUM

Vice-Consul General Frank W. Bradley, of Shanghai, furnishes the following information on the trade in condensed milk in China:—
Shanghai is the distributing point of condensed milk for China. Total imports from foreign countries and Hongkong, the latter being composed of foreign milk, in 1908 amounted to 150,000 dozen tins, valued at \$46,200, of which 16,089 dozen tins, valued at \$15,866 were re-exported to foreign countries, leaving 133,911 dozen tins, valued at \$32,403, for consumption in China, of which 78,315 dozen tins, valued at \$7,375, were shipped to other Chinese ports, the balance being left for local consumption.

The Chinese use the sweetened milk, which constitutes very much the greater part of the trade, while the foreigners in China use the unsweetened evaporated cream. Milk is put up in tins of 16 and 20 ounces, the first being the popular size. The Shanghai and North China trade is controlled by American brands, while European brands predominate the south, around Canton.

It is estimated that during recent years from 5,000 to 10,000 tins per day have been put on the markets in imitation of a popular American brand of milk. This milk was manufactured outside of China, imported without labels, and Chinese printers hired to make the imitation labels. This trade, however, has been checked during the past year by the firm stamp taken by Chinese officials to free their markets from such discreditable proceeding. One agent of a European firm engaged in this business was fined \$300 by the mixed court and had his stock confiscated.

A LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

SEEKING FOR FORTUNE IN BORNEO AND MALAYA.

The *Western Mail* of Perth has published the life story of Mr. Robert Sefton who is regarded as being among the best known explorers and prospectors in all Australasia. From early boyhood Mr. Sefton has led an adventurous and exciting life. His father was a sergeant-major in the 99th Regiment, and young Sefton was born at sea during the voyage of a detachment from Calcutta to Sydney. Migrating to New Zealand, he spent some time on a sheep station, but was fascinated by the discovery of gold which attracted him to Australia where he had many exciting experiences. After visiting Townsville and Brisbane, Sefton came to Singapore, with the intention of trying his fortunes in North Borneo, which is rich in gold and precious stones, and in the hope of getting a concession, Sefton interviewed the British and Dutch Residents. From the British representative he received cordial assistance. The Dutch official was polite and nothing more. The *Western Mail* continues:—The headquarters of the British Resident are at Sandakan, a place of great natural beauty, and with a harbour equal to that of Sydney. The equator runs through the Dutch portion of the island, and its true course is marked by a brass rod in the house of the Resident at Pontianak which is literally child of the ghost. With a party of natives Sefton ascended the Segama (lands of gold) River, and found the voyage one of extreme difficulty. The climate was decidedly trying and the river was full of shoals and rapids. Colours of gold were found in lots of placas along the banks, and Sefton was favourably impressed with all that he saw, but the loss of his boat and sickness of several of his natives compelled him to return much sooner than he intended. Undeterred by his first want of success, he organised another expedition and returned to the attack. Again his party was decimated by fever, and, again he lost a boat containing stores and provisions.

A DISASTROUS EXPEDITION.

He reported the results of his trip to Capt. Beaton, the Commandant of the British forces, and another expedition was fitted out to explore the upper portion of the river. Capt. Beaton was in charge and an auspicious start was made. Disaster after disaster, however, pursued the party. The navigation of the upper part of the river was exceedingly difficult. The waters, dashed from their mountain fastnesses, swirled round huge shoulders and formed dangerous rapids, against which boats made slow headway. Capt. Beaton was knocked out by fever, and the commissariat arrangements broke down. Several natives sickened and died, so very reluctantly another return was made to the coast. Sefton met with every kindness and consideration from the Dutch officials, but in the matter of mining or other concessions, the laws of the country had to be observed. They are far more stringent than any in force in Australia, and in view of the immense sums of money sent away from this State to foreign investors, the example of the Dutch Government might to a certain extent be followed. His notes are full of interest, not only from his own stand-point as a gold-seeker, but for their value as a contribution to our knowledge of natural history. For instance he had close and altogether unexpected meeting with a salamander, to meet with which is rather more dangerous than falling over a sleeping tiger.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

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MOHIDEEN & THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

15, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1909.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL MINT.

AMOUNT OF NEW COINAGE.

The value of coins to be struck by the Imperial Mint, Osaka, for the present fiscal year is estimated at Y15,000,000 of silver and subsidiary coin for the Japanese Government and Y5,000,000 of standard and Y150,000 of subsidiary coins for the Korean Government. The value of gold pieces struck this year on private application is said to be unprecedentedly large. The quantity of gold bullion received by the Mint for coining purposes from April to September last was 5,018 kwamme, or about 66,549 lbs., representing about Y16,000,000 in value. Of this, about Y14,000,000 was in coin. The principal applicants were the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank. The total value of gold coins to be struck during the present fiscal year is expected to reach Y15,000,000. The amount of metal currency now in circulation in Japan is estimated at a total of Y15,000,000. It appears that the re-coining of old silver pieces—yosa and 20 sen has not been completed. As the coins are made much smaller by the re-coining, the Government will make a profit of about Y10,000,000 after deduction of expenses. This profit is to be added to the funds of the Government for the readjustment of coinage. *Japan Chronicle*.

PREVENTIVE PLAGUE CAMPAIGN.

AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGIST ON RAT WARFARE.

Dr. F. G. Novy, professor of bacteriology and director of the hygiene laboratory of the University of Michigan, chairman of the commission appointed eight years ago, to investigate plague conditions in San Francisco, is in Seattle attending the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. In an interview Dr. Novy said that while there he intended to inform himself fully on the results of the rat campaign carried on in that city.

"It is essential," said Dr. Novy, to continue the rat warfare. It is as necessary as to have guards on a railroad to prevent accident. Seattle is one of America's big seaports. It is growing all the time and it has been claimed that it is the gateway to the Orient.

"The plague is insidious. It is likely to spring up at any moment. While all is calm and serene at present, imagine if you will the chaotic state of affairs should the scourge really strike this city. Think of the commercial loss. Trade with British Columbia, Mexico and the Orient would be tied up. And it should be remembered that this port is in direct connection with Japan, China, India and Mexico, where the plague is as yet not fully stamped out.

SAN FRANCISCO'S EXPERIENCE.

"It is very wrong for men to say that the campaign against rats should cease just because there are no human cases. San Francisco found that it was a fight that should never end. It was thought down there that all the plague rats had been caught. Then came a human case, and the fight was renewed, only to find that plague rats were numerous.

"The opposition to carrying on the campaign against rats puts me in mind of the argument that might be made against a paid fire department. While there are no fires there is no need of a department; but when there is a fire—well, then the department pays for itself many times over. Let one case of death come from the plague, and see the penalty that is inflicted. Seattle is a popular port and city, but the plague causes the world to shudder and turns its back and commerce away.

"Science has been employed in doing this prophylactic work so quietly that but little is heard about it. Surely it is unnecessary to shout from the housetops that the good work is always under way. Certain it is that this city and its officials and population do not want to visit the laboratory and see the rats that are brought in and examined. But I do say that if it is necessary, let those who oppose this movement take the same time spent in opposition to studying the matter and meeting those who are doing the work.

"I intend while here to go over every phase of the matter, just for my own use for the future. It should be remembered that Seattle to-day is looked up to as being a model port in its rat campaign. Don't let Seattle injure itself in the opinion of other countries. Remember that Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, Australia, the Philippines, China and Japan are taking no precautions on your behalf. Seattle must do it itself."

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M.

7.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. ... Every 10 minutes.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. ... Every 10 minutes.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. ... Every half hour.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M.

7.30 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 A.M. to 12.00 NOON. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 NOON. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 NOON. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 NOON. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 NOON to 1.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. ... Every 15 minutes.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.ORANGE CHAMPAGNE
STONE GINGER BEER.PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.Watson's
FRUIT SYRUPSmixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [28]

BIRTHS.

On September 26, 1909, at Swatow, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gilchrist, a daughter.

On October 11, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Kuhn, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1909.

THE ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT.

The following extracts from the reports on trade in the Frontier Ports, during the year 1908, lately issued by the Statistical Department of the I.M. Customs, furnish an idea of the Anti-Opium campaign which is being conducted by the Chinese officials in the most remote parts of the Empire:

In reporting on the trade of Szemao Mr. J. H. W. Houston, Acting Commissioner, said:

In conformity with the Viceroy's mandate the anti-opium campaign at this port was vigorously prosecuted throughout the year. A census of the inhabitants addicted to the drug was taken by means of a house-to-house visitation, when the names of 529 male and 83 female opium smokers, being, roughly, 20 per cent. of the adult female population, were registered. These members of the community, of whom 80 per cent. were said to be making strenuous efforts to overcome the habit purely from a personal recognition of its perniciousness, were instructed to repair weekly to the Anti-Opium Bureau for the purpose of being medically examined and of having anti-opium remedies prescribed for them; and at the same time they were warned that such of them as had not eradicated the habit by the end of the 12th month would be punished. It was confidently expected, however, that 90 per cent. of them would be able to free themselves from the fetters of the vice by the end of the year; the remaining 10 per cent., comprising the old and the diseased, would, it was thought, continue to indulge surreptitiously until their supplies were exhausted. During December, as a further step towards the ultimate end in view, a military official was deputed by the Viceroy to dispose of the registered smokers of their opium pipes; some 650 pipes were, as the outcome of this drastic measure, seized, confiscated, and subsequently destroyed. Early in the spring instructions were issued to opium dealers to get rid of their stocks by the end of the year, and to agriculturists to place their fields during the autumn under beans or cereals instead of poppy, which cultivation of which, if they were informed, entail confiscation of the land devoted to it. It will readily be deduced from the above mentioned facts that the opium habit at this port is already on the verge of extinction. The morphine habit, fortunately, has not penetrated to Szemao.

Mr. R. D. Bruce, the Assistant in-charge at Tengyuan, reported:

The highly commendable measures adopted by His Excellency Hui Liang, Viceroy of Yun-

nan and Kwachow, in pursuance of the aims of the anti-opium Edict, and embodied in his proclamation dated 21st July, 1908—Kuang Han, 34th year, 6th moon, 19th day—must in all reasonable probability have an adverse effect on the trade of this "port" in the immediate future. The Viceroy's proclamation prohibits the further production of opium throughout the province, and its terms are reported to have been strictly enforced in all the principal opium-producing centres as regards the 1909 crop. It is estimated that six-tenths of the arable land in Yunnan has for 18 years been under opium cultivation, whilst the profits on an average crop are estimated to have been from 30 to 40 per cent. There being as yet no agricultural or industrial alternative available that yields such satisfactory results on capital invested, it is obvious that the interdict on the cultivation of the poppy must, for a time at least, seriously cripple the purchasing power of our local consumers. With opium gone, no considerable advance can be looked for until resources of South-western Yunnan, such as they are, are developed to a much greater extent than at present.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE French mail of the 14th September was delivered in London on the 14th inst.

Six men were fined \$3 each at the Magistracy this morning for gambling in the public street.

The Government has again telegraphed urging ex-Viceroy Tien Chun-hsien to proceed to Peking.

A CHINAMAN was given six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court this morning for the larceny of three pieces of clothing.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$15 in the Police Court this morning for being found on board the ss. *Eastern* without the master's permission.Two men were each given nine months this morning for being found on board the ss. *Eastern* without the master's permission.

A CHINESE shopkeeper was fined \$50 this morning for storing kerosine in a well. The forfeiture of the kerosine was further ordered by the Magistrate.

THE sloop *Esquiegle*, which was last employed on the China Station, is to undergo an extensive refit at Deyooper, to make her ready for a commission with the East India Squadron.

THE Belgian Minister has informed the Wai-wupu that a botanical conference will be held in the summer next year, and has requested that China should send delegates to attend it.

AN Indian soldier belonging to the 13th Regt. was charged in the Police Court this morning with the larceny of a pair of boots. The case was adjourned.

HARMSTON Circus holds its first amateur contest on the revolving table to-night. To-morrow afternoon being their next matinee, all children are admitted at half price.

A CHINESE woman summoned in the Police Court this morning another woman and a district watchman for assault. Each of the parties was bound over in the sum of \$100.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 2 amounted to 26,579.8 tons and the sales during the period to 24,491.82 tons.

In remembrance of the late Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung the Prince Regent has ordered the State Historiographer's Office to compile Chang's biography and to submit the draft, before publication, for Imperial perusal.

MARY LEWIN, a woman residing at No. 27, Queen's Road East, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazelton (First Magistrate) in the Police Court this morning for disobeying an order of banishment. The case was further adjourned in order to allow the woman to get away.

It is stated that Prince Hsüe has asked for permission from the Throne to increase the number of Government students in Germany. It is proposed that when the students have passed an elementary course they should be sent to the Krupp works, to be instructed in gun-making, and the Chinese Minister in Berlin has been ordered to obtain the consent of the German Government for the purpose.

ACCORDING to the report of down-river steamers arriving in Shanghai within the weekend the boycott at Kiu-kiang has been considerably relaxed, may in some respects be described as a sham. Steamers belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. report small shipments from Kiu-kiang; and while it would be rash to make any definite statement, it is hoped that a few days should see a normal resumption of business.

THE death has taken place of Rear-Admiral Pollard, who entered the Navy in 1846, and had a distinguished career, serving through the Crimean war and in the China war. As lieutenant-commander of the *Woolstock*, gunboat, he took part in the bombardment and capture of Canton in December, 1857, and received commendation for the repulse of a very determined attack upon his vessel by Chinese fire-rafts. For his gallant action in the same ship in November of the same year, in jumping into the river near Tiger Island and supporting a blue-jacket who had fallen overboard until a boat arrived, he received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In the *Woolstock* also in the following year he took part in the operations in the north of China, including the capture of the cities of Tientsin and Nantow. In 1861 he was appointed to the command of the *Severn*, gunboat, and in this vessel served in the Gulf of Pechili, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts. For the zealous work he did on this occasion, and particularly in connection with the transport and disembarking of troops, he was specially mentioned in despatches, and in 1863 was promoted on a death vacancy. He also received the China medal with clasp for Canton and Taku.

Shipping.—Both China and Manilas and Douglaston are untraded and without business to report. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. Shumbers are as follows:—
Cottons and Yarn Brokers

FOOTBALL

H. K. F. C. SIX-A-SIDE COMPETITION.

Yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley the second round of the above competition was concluded, and some excellent play was witnessed. The match between Our '01 team and Gregory's turned out very interesting, although the former won by 3 goals to nil. About four minutes after play young Goldenberg secured the ball and scored a hard sledge which beat the goal-keeper. After this the opponents tried hard to equalize but with no result. In the second half the same thing occurred, and Goldenberg again in front netted the second and last goal.

The other match between Weston and Danby, was also interesting. The game was good and fast one throughout, and ended in a draw, one goal.

The third round will be played off on Tuesday, 29th, at 5.15 p.m.; the teams that will meet are as follows:—Garrett, Weston, and Danby vs. Carroll.

NAVAL YARD vs. KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB.

The following will represent the Kowloon Football Club in the League Match against the Naval Yard at Happy Valley, 4.30 p.m., Kow (goal), Allen, Van Ginkel (Full-Backs), Folkes, Storrie, Lapison (Half-backs), Mead, Wilkins, Brown, Morris, and Headback (Forwards).

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

MR. TURNER'S TEAM v. MR. PEARCE'S.

The above Teams will meet in a match tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 1.45 p.m.

Mr. Turner's Team:—Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, A. A. Claxton, R. E. H. Oliver, C. E. Shields, E. O. Hutchison, E. Irving, W. E. L. Shelton, A. H. Young, O. V. Baird (Buffs), G. Carroll, R. M. and Capt. H. H. G. Baird (Buffs).

Mr. Pearce's Team:—Messrs. T. K. Pearce, R. E. Bird, W. Waterhouse W. N. Edwards, E. C. Oliver, R. M. E. A. Fowler, A. R. Sutherland, A. P. Scott, Lieut. H. W. Green, J. J. Jones, and D. K. Anderson (Buffs).

GYMKHANA.

The fifth and last Gymkhana, which was postponed from last Saturday owing to the condition of the weather, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 p.m. instead of 4. The programme is the same, with exception of the Distance Handicap which has been re-opened and fresh entries received; this makes the race more interesting. The entries are as follows:—Just-in-Time, China Pony, Scratch, Lyman, 15 yards.

Whitebait, 15 yards.

Highland Heather, 15 yards.

White Heather, 15 yards.

Vine, 15 yards.

Off Chance, 15 yards.

Rajput, 15 yards.

Bar Roy, 15 yards.

Faster and Faster, 15 yards.

Gharry Pony, 15 yards.

Mollie, 15 yards.

Circus Pony, 15 yards.

Prince, 15 yards.

Little Mick, 15 yards.

Cantoness Pony, 15 yards.

Minor, 15 yards.

Donkey, 15 yards.

Baby Elephant, 15 yards.

*Should Owner ride to start at 6½ yards mark.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

A club race for pair oars will be held tomorrow, the 16th inst., the first heat being rowed at 3 p.m. The course will be from the Belle Vue Hotel to the Club House, about half a mile. The following crews have entered:

1.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

2.—Strike Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

3.—Cox G. A. Caldwell, 15 lbs.

4.—Row. E. J. Gill, 15 lbs.

5.—Stroke H. L. O. Garrett, 15 lbs.

6.—Cox C. Swain, 15 lbs.

7.—Row. S. P. Warbrook, 15 lbs.

8.—Stroke W. North, 15 lbs.

9.—Cox A. M. Marshall, 15 lbs.

10.—Row. E. Gaster, 15 lbs.

11.—Stroke E. W. Carpenter, 15 lbs.

12.—Cox R. H. Beazley, 15 lbs.

13.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

14.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

15.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

16.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

17.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

18.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

19.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

20.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

21.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

22.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

23.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

24.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

25.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

26.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

27.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

28.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

29.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

30.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

31.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

32.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

33.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

34.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

35.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

36.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

37.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

38.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

39.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

40.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

41.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

42.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

43.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

44.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

45.—Stroke Capt. E. Barker, 15 lbs.

46.—Row. K. S. Morrison, 15 lbs.

Opium Smuggling

A DEFENDANT'S COMPLETE COLLAPSE.

ALLEGED FORMATION OF HONGKONG SYNDICATE.

The hearing in the Grant-Kennedy smuggling case was continued in the Court of First Instance this morning, and owing to the unexpected length of time that it will occupy, a special session of the court will be held this afternoon, beginning at 3.30 o'clock, says the *Manila Times* of the 9th inst.

At one o'clock to-day, when the court adjourned, the defendant Kennedy was on the witness stand, and defence is preparing for sentence, the signs of which are already evident. It will attempt to prove that the opium smuggling into Manila last July, which forms the basis of the present action, is only a part of the most gigantic smuggling operations that have ever been carried on. Expert testimony this morning was to the effect that the seizure of this opium and cocaine was vastly underestimated in importance, and that the contraband which the authorities captured was not valued at a mere P20,000, but was worth considerably over P100,000 and was but a part of the most ingenious fraud that has ever been perpetrated, that would literally have flooded the islands with opium and cocaine had this seizure not been made.

The defence is endeavouring to show that Kennedy acted only as an agent, and was to receive only a small portion of the large shipment, and that the big fraud had its financial backing in Hongkong. The man McLayne, who figured as a "dark horse" yesterday, appears to have been the purchasing agent for part of the contraband drug, and that these operations were carried on such a large scale that the men behind it could afford to send him on a special trip to England to buy cocaine in large quantities.

The first witness called this morning was James P. Lawler, who was cross-examined relative to his testimony given yesterday. Two messengers from the cable company testified that William Kennedy was the recipient of several cables addressed to "Kaimi," his telegraphic address.

Joseph B. Cooley, of the information division of the Philippines Constabulary, was then called to the stand and was subjected to sharp and lively cross-examination. Cooley is accustomed to the witness stand, however, and replied spiritedly to several choice morsels of sarcasm by Judge Waite, for the defence.

Cooley testified to having overheard a conversation between Grant and Kennedy at the Nevada Hotel on the night of August 7. He was seated behind a screen and heard everything that was said. He saw plainly the defendant Kennedy when he entered and when he left, and was sure of his identity. Grant asked Kennedy for news with reference to the opium case, in connection with which he had been arrested. Kennedy said "Everything is all right. I have cabled to the people in Hongkong who worked the deal, and they have gotten out." He was not afraid that the authorities would get the other people in Hongkong; they had gone to Manchuria. Wishing to find out the names of others implicated in the deal he asked Mrs. Grant to instruct her husband to ask some leading questions. Instead, Mrs. Grant entered the room and asked Kennedy who worked the deal in Hongkong. Kennedy said his brother and another man did, naming both. His brother was not named Kennedy; he had a Chinese name.

Grant asked Kennedy what financial interest he had in the shipment; then Kennedy said he stood to lose P10,000, and that P2,000 was put up in Hongkong. Grant said: "What do you want me to do?" and Kennedy answered: "Make a strong fight; I have lost a good deal already, but will pay all your lawyer fees and whatever fines the court may impose, so long as you do not implicate me in the deal." Judge Waite: "In other words, he advised Grant to stand pat?"

The witness answered: "Yes, to stand pat." The witness then stated that he asked Mrs. Grant to tell her husband, to some leading questions to Kennedy in order that he might get the names of others implicated in the illegal transaction. Mrs. Grant herself then entered the room and questioned Kennedy. The latter stated that his brother, in Hongkong, who was connected with the opium shipment, went by his Chinese name and not by that of Kennedy. He did not make a memorandum of the name. She asked him who was the other man, and he gave a name. He did not make a memorandum of this name either. Then she asked: "You say you want to keep yourself out of it; what if Mr. Grant goes to Billibid?" To which Kennedy answered: "There is no danger. Good lawyers have told me that all he can get is a fine, which I will pay if he does not implicate me."

Upon cross-examination Cooley was scored by the defence. Asked if he was a police officer with jurisdiction in Manila he said that he had jurisdiction all over the islands, but that as a matter of courtesy his division did not interfere with arrests or investigations within the city, leaving that to the city detectives. He had consulted with General Bandholz and the prosecuting attorney before taking a hand in the present case.

"Then you interfered as a matter of personal curiosity, didn't you?" asked Judge Waite.

"I confess that I was anxious to get at the inside facts of this opium case."

"In fact, you 'batted it,' didn't you?"

In reply to questions by Judge Waite, the witness stated that the actual bringing in of the opium was not discussed by Grant and Kennedy, nor did they discuss the matter of bringing the consignment from the ship to the shop of George V. Taylor. In reply to questions propounded to show the witness' knowledge of what was said or implied that directly concerned the defendant Kennedy, with the actual importation, the witness said that the question put to him called for a conclusion,

and declined to answer. Judge Waite then asked:

"Did you, at that conversation, hear anything that would directly or indirectly or by implication in connection with other facts, connect the defendant Kennedy with the actual introduction of the opium?" to which the witness answered:

"Yes; he had an interest in the transaction to the extent of P8,000 but nothing that was said led me to believe that Kennedy conducted the transaction."

"Did you hear anything that would lead you to believe that he was actually connected with the importation of the opium?" Objected to by the prosecution as an argument. Overruled.

"I don't understand," the witness answered. "Outside of the money interest and the preparation of the shipment at Hongkong did you hear anything that would connect Kennedy with the actual introduction of the opium?"

"No."

Horford Beaumont, special deputy collector of customs, testified to have made a trip to Hongkong on July 30 to investigate the opium seizure. He stated that he was present at two examinations of William Barker, who actually shipped the machinery in which the opium was found, but he did not mention what these investigations disclosed.

The defence here entered objection to all evidence introduced yesterday by the prosecution, also to the correspondence between Barker and Company and Grant as having no tendency whatever to establish the connection of Kennedy with the illegal importation, and as not corroborating the testimony of the witness Cooley. Overruled, subject to further study.

The opium and cocaine identified by the Bureau of Science and by custom house agents, was also objected to on the same grounds. Overruled, with the same proviso.

Grant was recalled to the witness stand for re-cross-examination, but no new evidence was offered. The defence endeavoured to show by him that there was an understanding between him and the prosecuting attorney that he would be furnished immunity from imprisonment in return for his plea of guilty and his testimony against Kennedy. Overruled. The objection was then renewed as to the incompetency of one defendant against another, and a lengthy argument ensued. Overruled, subject to further study and decision later.

The defence demanded a final decision by the court on the question of the admissibility of Grant's testimony, stating that the Court's decision would materially affect the line of defence to be followed, intimating that if Grant's testimony were strucken out of the record, the defence would offer no evidence whatever. Overruled.

The prosecution rested. Intermission of five minutes for the defence to prepare for the presentation of its case.

The defence asked for sufficient time to allow the cable company to secure copies of telegrams sent from Grant at Hongkong to Manila, which was granted. The understanding was also reached that the attorneys for both sides will meet with the cashiers of the International Bank to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, to make a transcript from the bank's books, which will be offered in evidence by the defence. The purpose of this is not known.

The only witness for the defence so far was William Kennedy, one of the defendants, who took the stand first and was still on at the closing of court.

Kennedy had known Grant for about ten months; had first met him at Hongkong, being introduced to him by Mr. O'Brien at the Astor House. He saw him later in Manila; it was about the middle of February of this year; he also saw him at various times afterwards and had an interview with him on June 22; Grant had come to him from Hongkong, he said. Grant wanted him to buy four tubes made in Hongkong, to tell them for P3,000. He offered to bring in a quantity of opium in them for an additional P2,500.

They were made, he said, for the special purpose of carrying opium. The defence introduced some letters which the witness identified as having sent to and received from his business agent in Hongkong. They all referred to opium shipment. He had written his correspondent that he had arranged with Grant to bring in opium in the tubes (shabs) and had promised to buy 203 pounds for P8,800, or 10,000, Mexican currency. The letters from him to Hongkong were press copies in the handwriting of his bookkeeper.

The prosecution objected that the letters were a self-serving declaration. The objection was overruled.

The defence offered other documents purporting to be the terms of an agreement between Grant and Kennedy, whereby the latter was to receive only 200 pounds of opium, to be paid for when safely delivered to him at Manila, the expense of transportation, arrangements and risks to be borne by Grant. Instructions relative to this agreement were cabled to Hongkong. He did not put up any money or offer to put up any for the purchase of the contraband. Most of his testimony this morning consisted in the identification of various letters and documents, and the interpretation of cipher cablegrams passing between himself and his business representative at Hongkong. These all indicate that Grant and other persons in Hongkong arranged all the details of the shipment. In the cables, terms not understood yesterday were translated. "Fee" meant Grant; "Bar" meant Barker and Company; "On" meant his representative; "Cloth" meant opium, which for reasons of secrecy, was referred to in this way. The pool was formed in Hongkong for buying opium and shipping it to Manila.

The defence admits that Kennedy contemplated an illegal transaction, but that the act was not consummated owing to the non-delivery of the opium to him, and that under the law he is not guilty. It will endeavour to

show that the scheme was much larger than was at first believed; and that the man McLayne was an agent of the pool formed at Hongkong, and went to England to purchase cocaine, which can be obtained cheaper and more safely in London than in Hongkong. That his expenses were paid by the interested parties, is in the claim of the defence.

On the witness stand this morning W. N. Bish, of the internal revenue bureau, testified to the value of the opium. Contrary to expectations, he said that it was worth much more than the complaint alleges, the amount stated therein referring only to the legitimate price of the opium that is imported by pharmacists. According to his estimate the opium alone, that was contained in the shipment, was worth between P14,000 and P16,000, to say nothing of the cocaine, which would probably bring about P50,000 more. The Court was of the opinion that its stated value should represent what it can be usually sold for at the time, which would bring it to a value of over P100,000.

11th October.

Louis T. Grant, one of the defendants in the famous Grant-Kennedy smuggling case which has been before the court since last Friday morning, unable to stand up under terrible mental strain and the ordeal of the trial has suffered a mental and physical collapse, and now lies at his apartments at the Nevada Hotel in a critical condition.

Upon the advice of his physician, Dr. M. Hermann, he was not allowed to take the witness stand this morning and the case has gone over until such time as his mental and physical condition may be so far improved as to admit of the taking of his testimony.

Cooley took a hitch in his trousers; Cohn smiled and looked out window; Waite resumed his seat and looked at the Court; and the Court said: "Proceed with the witness," and the reporter came out from behind the stenographer, where he had taken refuge. The trial proceeded.

Mr. Southworth then stated that the defendant Grant was seriously ill and could not appear at the trial, and since he desired to again place him on the witness stand in rebuttal of some evidence of the defence, he asked for a continuance. Judge Waite also stated that he desired to present his argument orally, and that a short respite would be appreciated.

Mr. Cohn, representing the defendant Grant stated that he had seen his client this morning and that he was in no condition to give evidence.

The court: "Since as far as the defendant Grant is concerned any matter that will now be presented on his behalf will have an important bearing on the question of the penalty to be thrown on this case, and that while I should be glad to terminate the trial now and hear the arguments immediately, the defendant's condition will not permit this, and a continuance is therefore granted until such time as the defendant Grant may be in a fit condition to testify intelligently. If later he is able to testify but not able to appear in court, the court will adjourn to his rooms, where we will take his testimony."

The defence has rested its case, and all evidence except that in rebuttal by the defendant Grant is now in. As soon as Grant is able to testify the arguments will immediately follow.

The cablegrams alleged to have passed between Grant and Barker and Company, of Hongkong, the original shippers of the contraband. The defence will endeavour to prove by these the existence of a plot for shipping the opium and cocaine in which Grant was interested, and in the rebuttal of evidence of the defendant Grant to the effect that he was not implicated in the illegal transaction until after the arrival of the contraband in Manila. These cablegrams are all in cipher except where the words "shabs," "tubes," and other terms appear, and are believed by the defence to refer to the machinery in which the contraband was introduced into the port of Manila. The key to the messages has not yet been found, but they were admitted in evidence with the understanding that they will be translated later. The defence believes that the translation of these messages will fix beyond a reasonable doubt the complicity of Grant in the preparation of the opium shipment.

This morning the prosecuting attorney consistently fought the introduction of the copies of letters and cablegrams alleged to have passed between Kennedy and his agent in Hongkong, calling the attention of the court to the freshness and cleanliness of them all, and intimating that the evidence is "manufactured." All of these were objected to Saturday as being a self-serving declaration of the defendant Kennedy.

Upon direct examination this morning Kennedy's bookkeeper identified the cablegrams alleged to have passed between the defendant and his agent at Hongkong; all of which are in numerals. He translated several of them with the aid of a code book, one of these when translated reading: "Pipes O. K. Is everything all right? Answer." The witness, when asked where the original cablegrams from Hongkong went stated that they were returned for the office record in Hongkong. Asked if in Hongkong the same method of returning the original telegrams was followed, he stated that it was not.

Mr. Webb, of the International Banking Corporation, stated that Grant had an account with his bank; that on May 14 he cashed a draft in his favour from Hongkong, the amount, reduced to Philippine currency, being P10,000, which was placed to his credit. He said that on June 22, Grant purchased a draft from the bank for P2,000, in favour of George Lindsay, of London. This evidence was introduced in rebuttal of the testimony of Grant who stated that he had purchased on that day a draft for P5,000.

A lively altercation arose during the proceedings between Mr. O'Brien, of the defence, and Detective Cooley, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. This was when Kennedy's brother took the stand. Cooley, sitting in the background, whispered audibly:

"This is the first time he ever admitted that he was Kennedy's brother."

Mr. O'Brien turned on him and made an indignant retort: "Cooley then said:

"It is so. He never would admit it before."

"O'Brien! What you say is not true."

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Cooley: "You are a list!" O'Brien (to the Court): "I demand protection from this court against the use of any such abusive and insulting language."

Southworth: "There you are, you got yourself into it."

O'Brien: "And that is not true."

Mr. Southworth rose, indignant and flushed with the heat of battle; Cooley looked daggers at his opponent and the court endeavoured to pour oil on the ruffled waters.

Cooley: "I am ready to settle it outside whenever you are ready."

Southworth (to O'Brien): "I am ready to settle it outside whenever you are ready."

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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOAKI AND YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Haga, SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon. TUESDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon. FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKOHAMA, KOBE	MOYORI MARU, Capt. J. C. Richards, SADO MARU, Capt. G. O. Hurst, NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Daylight. TUESDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
BOMBA, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, CEVYLON MARU, Capt. Fred. Pyne	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at Noon. SUNDAY, 24th Oct., at Noon.

* Cargo only.

* Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLE, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

The Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows—

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. T. Mura) About Wednesday, 20th October.

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. H. Cope) About Wednesday, 27th November.

Hirano Maru (Capt. H. Fraser) About Wednesday, 15th December.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. Sommer) About Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1910.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO

Warder

Warder

Hongkong, 14th October, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

14 PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	188
London—Bank T.T.	18 15/16
Do. demand	18 15/16
Do. 4 months' sight	19 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	219
America—Bank T.T.	432
Germany—Bank T.T.	777
India T.T.	120
Do. demand	130
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$10	74
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	104

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	17/12
6 months' sight L/C.	104
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43
4 months' sight	44
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	103
4 months' sight France	23/6
6 months' sight Germany	182
Bar Silver	23/6
Bank of England rate	4%
Sovereign	17.50

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (Princess Alice) 10th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s s.s. *Anhui* left Shanghai

on 14th inst., and is due here on 17th inst.

The Swedish s.s. *Carlton* left Port Said yesterday, and may be expected here on 16th prox.The s.s. *Pitho* is expected here to-morrow, and will leave for Chin Wan Tao on 22nd inst., at daylight.The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Alderton* from Sydney, &c., arrived at Manila to-day and sails on 17th inst., for this port.The H. A. L. s.s. *Brisgavia* left Singapore on 14th inst. at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on 20th inst., p.m.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Nikko Maru*, Australian Line, left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on 14th inst., and is expected here on 25th inst.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Moyori Maru*, Bombay Line, left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on 8th inst., and is expected here on 20th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 15th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over the Philippines probably owing to the existence of depression to the Eastward of the Archipelago.

The depression lying over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, is moving into the Pacific.

Pressure has increased in S. Japan, while it has given way over the Yangtze valley. It is now highest over the Yellow Sea.

Fresh N.E. and E. winds, may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.22 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, fresh showers.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrived.

Laisang, Br. s.s. 2,215, E. J. Tadd, 14th Oct., Callao via Penang and Singapore 9th Oct., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Obibili, Br. s.s. 1,135, J. Warrack, 14th Oct.,—Cebu 9th Oct., and Iloilo 10th, Hemp and Copra.—B. & S.

Kaisersir Elizabeth, Austrian cruiser, 4,000. O. Hansa, 14th Oct.,—Shanghai 11th Oct.,

Himalaya, Br. s.s. 3,700, E. Spicer, R.M.R., 15th Oct.,—Shanghai 12th Oct., Malls and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Lobok, Ger. s.s. 1,010, P. Witstock, 15th Oct.,—Bangkok 6th Oct., and Kohlchang 8th, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,428, W. P. Baker, 15th Oct.,—Shanghai 10th Oct., and Swatow 14th Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. H. Brown, 15th Oct.,—Canton 14th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 616, J. W. Evans, 15th Oct.,—Swatow 14th Oct., Gen.—D. & L. & Co.

Peking, Swed. s.s. 2,217, E. Eggert, 15th Oct.,—Singapore 8th Oct., Gen.—E. & S. S. Co.

Hilary, Ger. s.s. 1,276, K. Haje, 15th Oct.,—Tangkao 9th Oct., Sait.—J. W. & Co.

Banayon, Br. s.s. 2,68, F. Thompson, 15th Oct.,—Singapore 8th Oct., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Mandasau Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,245, Yamamoto, 15th Oct.,—from Kulchitou; Coal.—M. B. K.

Sinchibiu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,910, Moto, 15th Oct.—Mojj 10th Oct., Coal.—O. S. K.

China, Aust. s.s. 3,868, G. Bergulian, 15th Oct.—Trieste 27th Aug., and Singapore 9th Oct., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Tamilug, Br. s.s. 1,150, G. H. Pennington, 15th Oct.,—Mallia 12th Oct., Hemp and Gen.—E. & S.

Chilo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,326, W. W. Greene, 15th Oct.—San Francisco 14th Sept., and Manila 15th Oct., Gen.—T. K. K.

Clearances at the Harbor Office.

Phrasang, for Holloway.

Tibid, for Billiton.

Kwongtang, for Canton.

Nicomedia, for Haiphong.

Hatchian, for Swatow.

Brescian, for Shanghai.

Hinay, for Sasebo.

Amore, for Sagon.

Depart. 1909
Oct. 15
Date for Shanghai.
Germany, for Hongkong.
Departure for Swatow.
Chamcham, for Telukdad.

Soku Maru, for Swatow.
Breconshire, for Shanghai.
Hinckley, for Canton.
Ningpo, for Canton.
Chinkai, for Shanghai.
Hatchian, for Coast Ports.
Halcyon, for Bangkok.
Childer, for Bangkok.
Rowbar, for Saigon.
Ishia, for Bombay.
Tikini, for Colombo.
Lengzang, for Manila.
Homen, for Amoy.
Hoanghe, for Newchwang.

Passenger arrived.
Per *L'Asiat*, from Bangkok, &c.—General Phya Pahot, Major M. C. Mongol; and Capt. M. S.Per *Himalaya*, for Hongkong.Per *Princess Alice*, from Yokohama—Mr. F. W. Flayelle, child and amah.

From Shanghai—Misses Pine, Matthews, Mai.

A. Khan Sulader, Mt. A. T. Blanch, Revs. E. Kreis, J. Gehr, Messrs. E. Sheveren, Wedder, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Messrs. J. B. Leavall, F. J. Ray, B. H. Deasur, Yee Chung See and Pe Ching Yean, for Peiping—Mrs. C. Anderson, child, infant and amah. For Colombo—Messrs. S. H. Bahadar, E. Angwin and brother. For Bombay—Capt. Fellowes.

For London—Sgt. J. Smith, and Mr. E. E. Wentz.

From Yokohama for Marilles—Mr. F. W. Felsen. From Kobe for Singapore—Mr. H. Albrecht. For Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Tamare. For Brindisi—Rev. W. D. Dixon. From Nagasaki for Bombay—Mr. S. G. Adam.

Per *Latson*, from Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. and 1,012 Chinese.Per *China*, from Trieste—Messrs. E. Fick, Micher and Yuntha, and 384 Chinese, from Singapore.

Passenger departed.

Per *De M*, for Shanghai and Yokohama—Messrs. Jacques Faure, Wilkinson, F. G. Payne, W. Cox, D. C. Dick, J. West, Blane, Ferdough, Mr. S. Atani, Miss Wilson, Mr. Brondick, Miss A. J. J. Mr. Wishard, Mrs. Scull, Messrs. E. Lyon, Patel, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wh. Ha Kar and 2 children, Mrs. Kerman and 3 children, Miss Daniel, Mrs. Darlow, Messrs. Baines, Madar, and Mrs. Madar.

Shipping Reports.

Sir *Laiang*, from Singapore:—Light to moderate N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds in the China Sea.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai and Swatow:—Light winds fine clear weather and smooth sea to Swatow; Swatow to Hongkong Light Easterly and drizzle rain smooth sea.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.Sir *CHAI*, from Cebu and Iloilo:—Fine weather. Light N.E. winds fine weather.Sir *Yung*, from Shanghai:—Had Fresh Easterly winds and cloudy clear weather.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

S. C. & C.	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	RETURN AT PRESENT MARKET VALUE BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,410,000 \$20,000	\$2,007,810	Interim of 1/2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9/10 \$12,71	4 %	\$950 shares London £1.10/10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £30,000	£30,552	£2 (London 3/8) for 1903	...	505 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$115,757 \$11,000 \$181,000	6000	£1 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£8	{ £1,500,000 £10,747 £116,377	£1,500,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	£15.175
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$194,405 \$100,000 \$101,449 \$68,669	\$1,454,971	Final of £17 making £17 for 1907 and interim of £10 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$850 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$194,405 \$100,000	£7 7,617	£12 and bonus £3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$2321
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$80	{ \$1,000,000 \$181,668 \$11,801	£1,755,341	£6 and bonus £2 for 1907	7 %	\$114 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$148,668 \$11,801	£1,68,711	£7 for 1907	8 %	\$375 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$104,038 \$50,000	£1,015	£1 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$85 sellers
Dongian Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$104,038 \$50,000	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	5 1/2 %	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$500,000 \$167,500 \$110,057 \$22,645	£21,70	Interim of 5/6 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$348 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £20,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9/11/10=£3.154.	...	560
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £20,000 £100,000	£68,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	7 1/2 %	735 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000	£1,50	£1 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	£26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ £10,000 £48,831	£1,50	£1 for year ending 10.4.1909	5 1/2 %	£14
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$8,000 \$16,848	Dr. 56,558	£5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$145 sellers
Linen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000	Dr. 515,831 Tls. 9,173	£3 for 1897 Tls. 31 for year ending 31.3.03	...	523
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000			...	Tls. 3324 b.
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £12,289	£21,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	£193 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £18,120 £4,878	Dr. 4,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$85 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$48,916	Dr. 57,421	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	512
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£50	£50	{ £50,000 £26,806 £20,000	£10,108	None	...	£62 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ £18,442 £21,400	£145,161	Interim of 2/- for account 1909	12 1/2 %	£55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,000,000 Tls. 6,000,000	Tls. 6,116	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.3.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 754 buyers
Shanghai and Hungkow Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,000,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 \$1,000 \$10,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	12,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £500	£24,641	£1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	...	5721
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	£50	£50	{ £14,000 £2,000	£19,372	£1.20 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	6 1/2 %	£431 new
Hongkong Land, Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ £20,000 \$20,000	£26,475	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	6 1/2 %	591 sellers
Humphry's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ £20,000 \$20,000	£5,486	60 cents for 1908	5 %	£30 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£378	£1 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	£43 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ none	11,968	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	...	
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 143 b.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$20,000	59,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	561 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 195,000 Tls. 100	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	512
Leung-kung-now Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 460 sellers
Key Chue Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 31,173	Tls. 50	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Hall's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£1/2	£1/2	{ £1,500 \$40,000	£648	15/- per share for 1908	9 %	£103 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	Nil	£1.20 or 1908	...	£61
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.1.06	8 1/2 %	591 buyers
do. do. special shares	10,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£34,007	80 cents for 1908	7 1/2 %	591 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	185,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£5,488	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 %	£82 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£75	£5	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£1,200	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	£12 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£3,75	Interim of 3/- cents for account 1909 60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	£12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 \$10,000	£1,70	£1.30 for year ending 31.12.08	6 %	£12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ none	5,195	£1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	£100 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ £150,000 \$20,000	£7,616	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	10 %	£184 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	{ £150,000 \$20,000	£8,790	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	8 %	£184 1/2 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijne, Bosch-en Landbouw in Nederland, Limited	25,000	£100	£100	{ £147,500 Tls. 12,174	Tls. 316,1	Third quarterly of Tls. 1/4 for account 1909	7 %	Tls. 830 a.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £20,000 \$20,000	£1,220	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on Tls. 1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	591 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	{ £20,000 \$20,000	£1,220	None	...	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	{ none	£1,640	None	...	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 14,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 107 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£10	£10	{ none	None	None	...	